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The Nation Back of Us, The World in Front

OUT WEST

LOS ANGELES
AND
HER MAKERS

A RECORD

A Historical Resume of
THE MAKING OF THE CITY OF THE ANGELS
BY
CHAS. F. LUMMIS
Followed by
Biographical Studies of Some of the Men Who Have Helped in the Making

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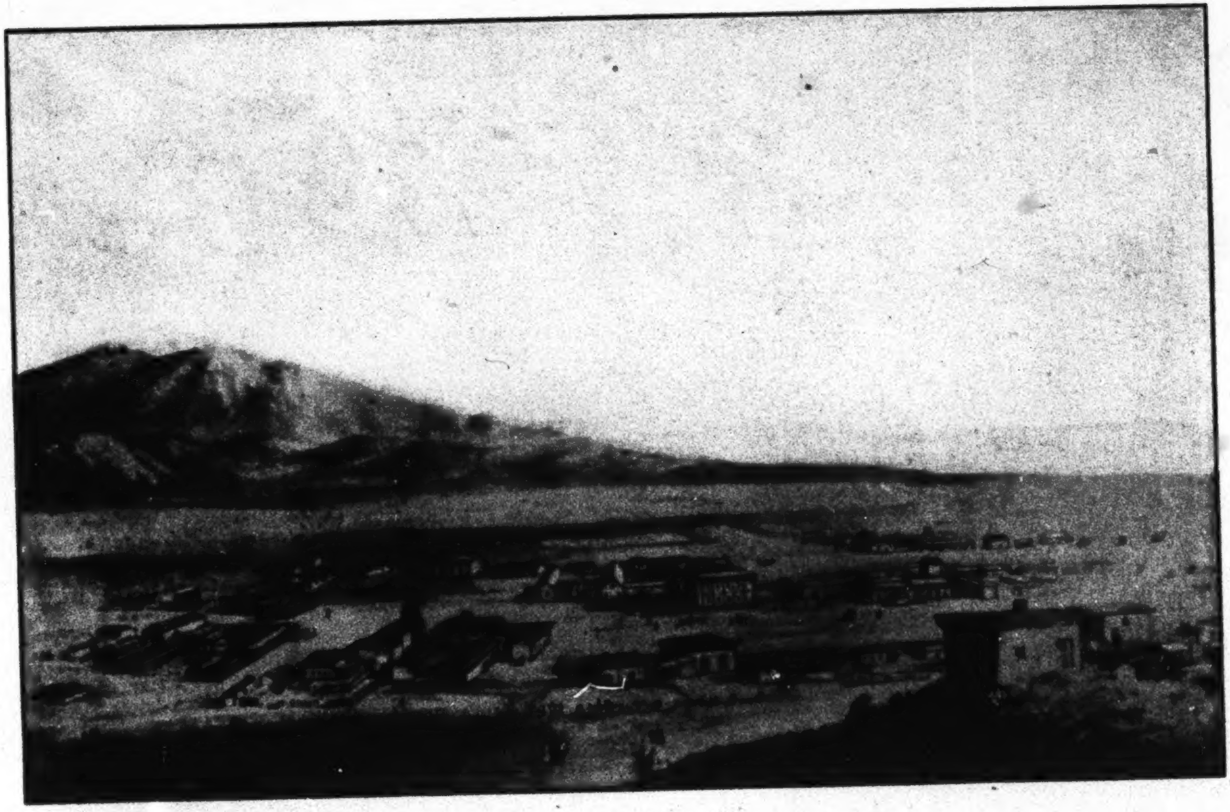

Los Angeles About 1850

See article "Chips from the Workshop of History" for some details concerning this picture

THE NATION BACK OF US, THE WORLD IN FRONT

OUT WEST

Vol. XXX No. 4 APRIL, 1909

THE MAKING OF LOS ANGELES

By *CHAS. F. LUMMIS.*

THERE are doubtless those still extant who remember so much of the Shorter Catechism as this:

"Who made you?"

"God."

Every well-regulated child had this inclusive knowledge of his origin, without too much particularity of detail as to the human interventions by which that Power (so easily spelled in three letters) works His miracles—or, rather, has given to the eternal miracle the feet upon which it may walk forever alone.

At twenty the unconscious revised version is, when modest, "Me und Gott." When immodest, the last two words are omitted. In the flush of strength and self-conscious mastery, we think as little of the foundation upon which we rest—the millenniums of concentering forebears who have conspired to make the red corpuscles in Smith's veins so different from the red corpuscles in Jones's veins—as of the superstructure that is some time to rest upon our children—the future Smiths and Joneses, each debtor alike to his forgotten sires and to his unguessed posterity.

At forty we begin to look with more tolerance on the old family pictures of blessed ladies in queer empire bodices, and gentlemen in Abe Lincoln coats, with their hands on their hearts. Likewise, to take more notice of little squalling pink gobs of flesh, as to which the flattering neighbors say: "What a fright! Doesn't he look like Papa, though!"

Youth is the time of breaking—of toys, records, hearts and whatsoever else gets in the way of the dominant ego which elbows all horizons. Age is the epoch of saving, of mending; of treasurying the memories which are good; that there may be thought and love for the next generation of toy-breakers. It is an unfortunate Youth which has not Age beside it for poise; and a miserable Age which has not Youth to guide and to get inspiration of.

A philosopher who had come so far along that he could trust his

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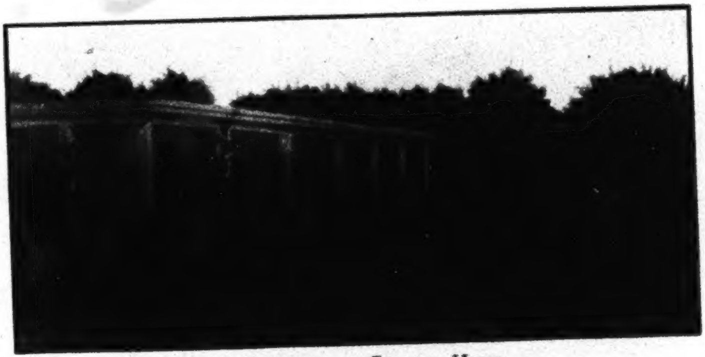
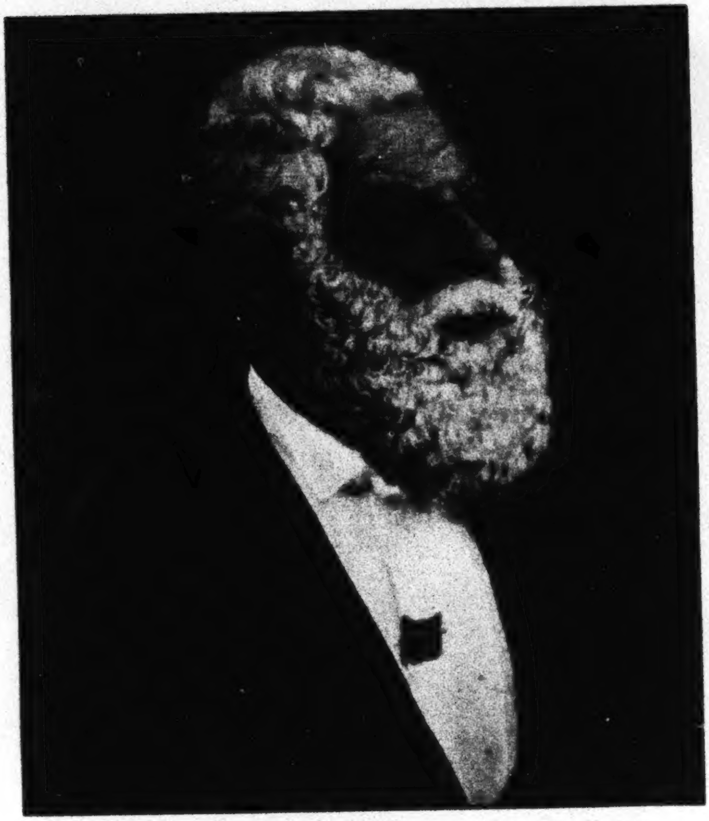
philosophy to jest (feeling secure) said of a prominent statesman: "The chief secret of his success is the discretion with which he picked his ancestors." It happened to be true that the gentleman would not have been Premier if he had been the son of some one else. If his father, grandfather and great-grandfather had been cut out from the genealogical tree, ten times his talents would not have sufficed him—yet he and they owed as much in fact to forgotten forebears as to the remembered ones. We hear about "self-made men;" and each of us likes to believe himself chiefly the product of his own industry, strength and "character." So we are, in a way—very much as if an oak post were given power and privilege to apply to itself the final varnish and hand-polish, and were to say, "I am my own making;" forgetful of the million years it took for oaks to grow into oaks from sage-brush, or from some still lower form of vegetable life; forgetting the centuries of the single tree upon this immemorial heredity; forgetting the woodman's axe, and the saw mill, and the planing mill; forgetting all the things which are made for us and shipped to our "present destination"—the knocked-down furniture for which we have only to put together the prepared members.



El Recreo—the Coronel Home

In man or oak—in things that are made of oak and of man—the single individuality or identity is, compared with what has gone before in preparation for that identity, about as a fly-speck on the face of the United States.

With reference to the future which is unguessed and immensurable, there is no reason to presume that a like proportion will not hold. We shall be forgotten by even more billions of people than we have ourselves forgotten. It is not necessary to conclude, with the Widow Bedott: "We are all poor miserable critters." But it is just as well to remember that no matter how much we do, most

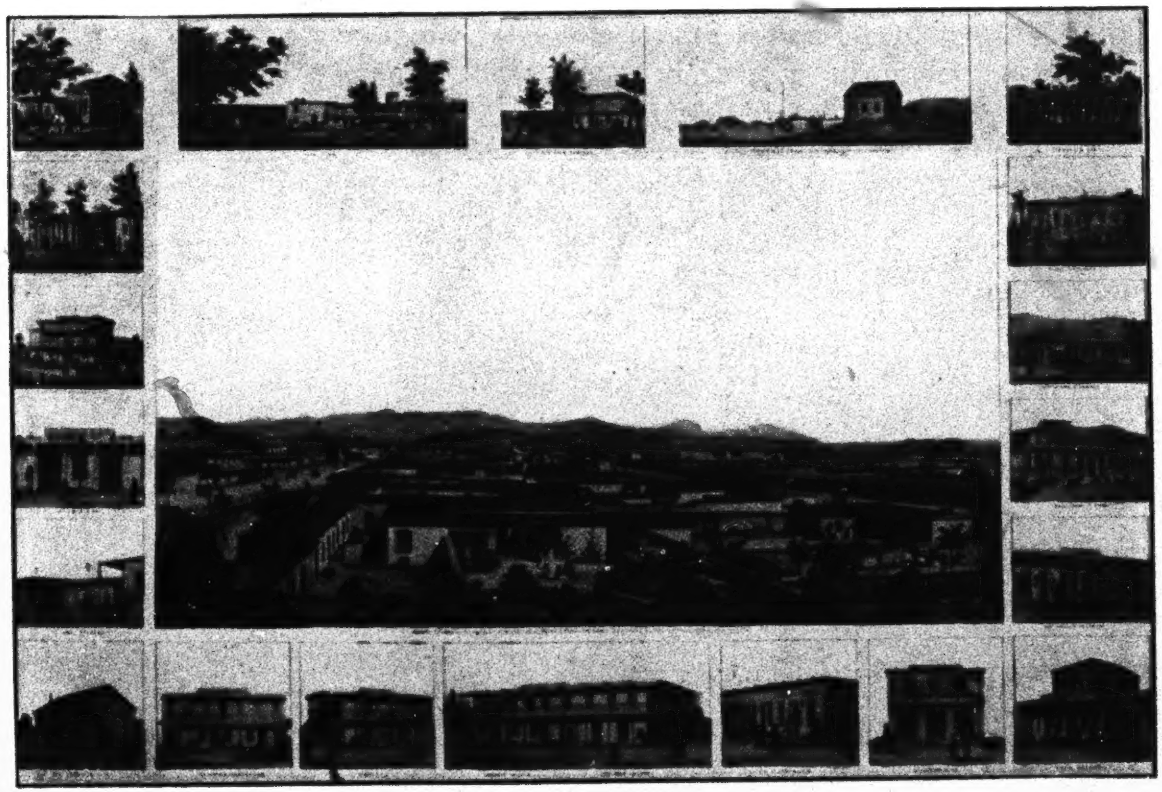


Don Pio Pico—the Last Governor of California Under the Mexican Regime

From a photograph, copyrighted by C. C. Pierce & Co., of a painting in the Coronel Collection

of our power comes from the past, and most of our fruit will go to the future.

A little recognition of this truth makes better fathers and mothers, better children, better cities, better states, better nations, and a better world. In its more personal aspects, we call this feeling "the family tie;" collectively, we denominate it "patriotism;" and in the evolutionary definition, it is just plain "intelligence." It is the backbone of all human life thus far. In spite of the frequent lack of it—in spite of ungrateful sons, and bad citizens, and traitors to their country, there has been enough of this recognition and obligation to the past and to the future to keep the world going. To borrow a simile from our present standards, it is a matter of honesty. Neither individual nor community can afford to jump a



Los Angeles As Shown in a Print of 1857

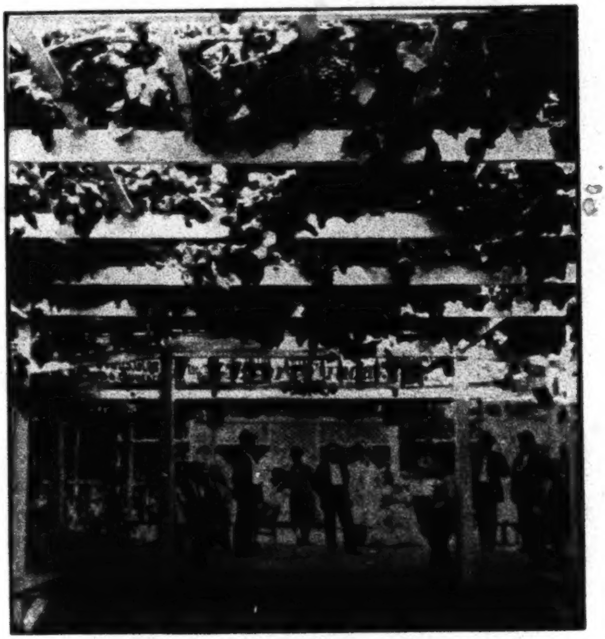
bill nor repudiate a debt. The world which really believes itself to be becoming "intellectual," and "the best ever," cannot afford to go bankrupt in that quality without which schools, libraries, universities, stock exchanges, and business altogether, would be futile.

God made Southern California—and made it On Purpose. And by the same stupid agencies of wind and rain and igneous upheaval; by explosion and by erosion; by the counterpoise of the Mother Mountains and the everlasting sea; and last of all, the rubbing-down by an astounding procession of pretty nearly every variety of His last and least responsible erosive tool—Man. It might be extreme to say of Los Angeles: "God made it, and we found it;" but it squints that way. If the 25,000 most energetic, most progressive men and women apiece from New England, New York, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota and all the other incubators of American progress, could have come together at some point and decided to build a city like this, they could not have made Los Angeles anywhere except here. That class of people have to have something to work on, or they won't come to work; if they tried to work, all by their lonesome, they would make a wonderful record for human persistence and ingenuity—but not Los Angeles. The Old Man likes our help; but we have to have His.

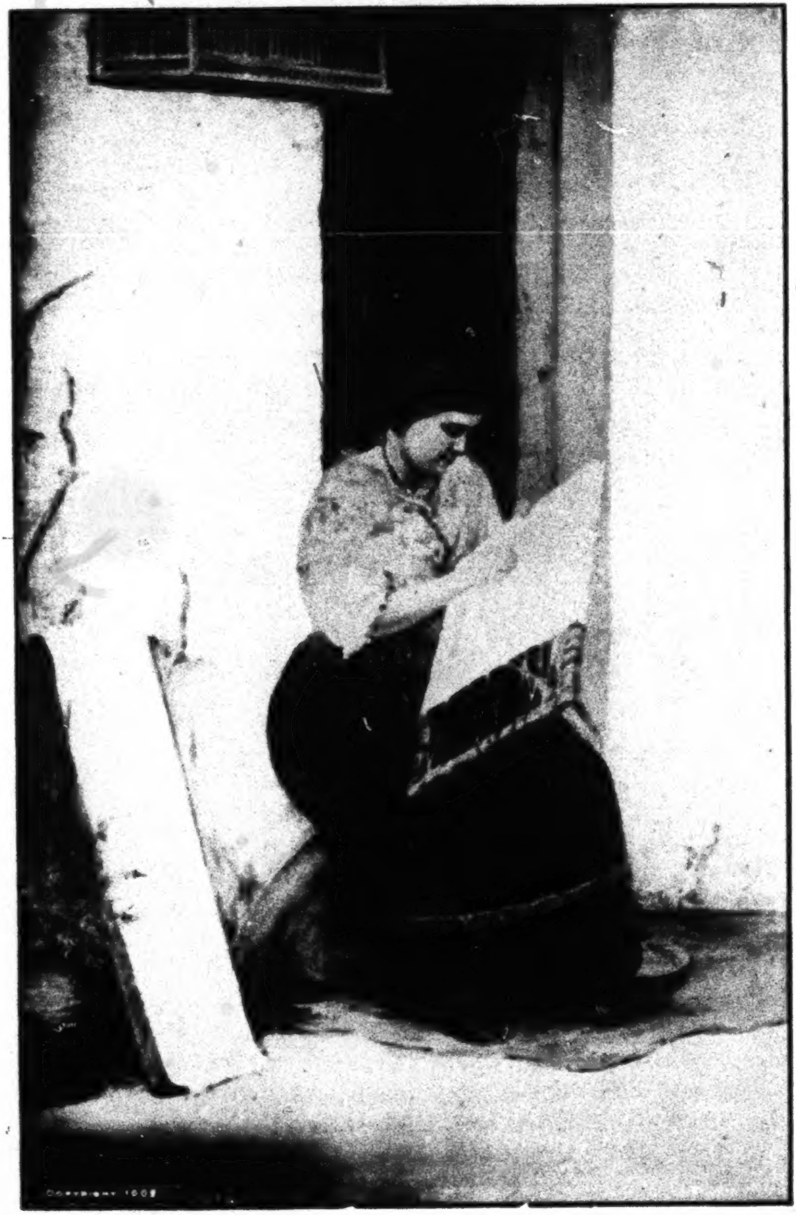
Doña Mariana Coronel As La Tortillera
From a painting now in the Chamber of Commerce

For millions of years God has been making Los Angeles—or rather a place in the lap of the Mother Mountains where a Los

Angeles may lie. We are pretty smart ourselves—but we didn't make the Sierra Madre, from whose breast we draw our very life. Nor the skies by which we draw our pleasure; nor the soil which serves us not only for foothold but for fortune; nor the sea which is our salvation. Nor did we even find the way to where these things were opened for us. We never would have come unto them, except for men whom we have almost forgotten. If it had not been for the political complexion of the Old World, and of Spain's beginnings in the New; if it had not been for the kind of faith and zeal which are now outgrown, there would be no Los Angeles. If it had not been that later there were enough "Americans" with prophetic eyesight—there would be indeed a Los Angeles, but it would not talk English (nor mutilate its own name), nor have trolley cars, women's clubs, recall mayors, and other implements of civilization. It might indeed talk English—but if so, it would have been under the British flag. But whether English, Spanish, or Russian by allegiance, it would not be the city it is—it could not be, for you and I would not be here. Other people who think quite as well of themselves would be here, but WE would not. Even within my own memory this fortuity seems clear. When I walked in here, quarter of a century ago, the census gave us 12,000; and we claimed 15,000.



WASHINGTON GARDENS, A FAMOUS PLEASURE RESORT IN THE LATE '70s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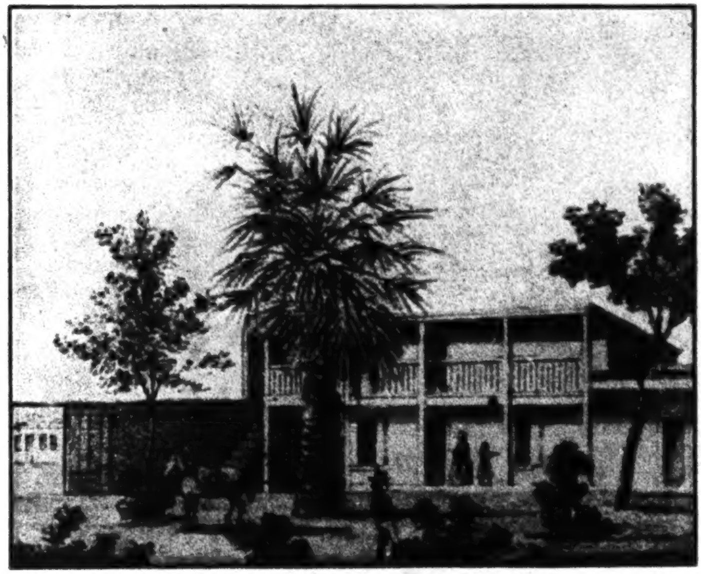
Doña Mariana Coronel As La Perfiladera
Photo from a painting in the Coronel Collection

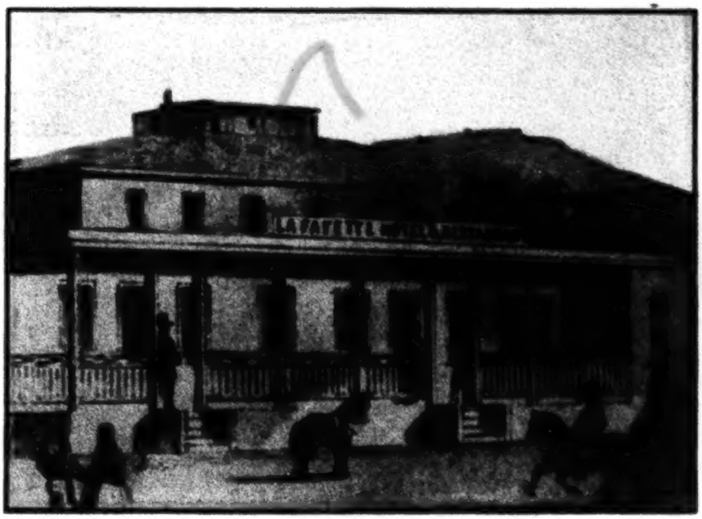
Most of the people who have come here since have come here simply because those 15,000 had found it already. It has grown like a snowball rolling down hill; but there had to be some one to start the snowball. There had, also; to be the snow and the hill.

The average of us will live to celebrate, some quarter of a century from now, the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery and christening of California. It is more than 200 years since the first European settlements were made in California—but these were missionary outposts in the desert Peninsula. It took more than 220 years after its discovery before the present Golden State became of concern to the civilized world; and then only because of the rivalry between Spain and Russia—a somewhat similar case to that which stirred up the half-open-eyed Americans to save California from the clutch of England in the 1840's. But Spain was the best colonizer in history—both in the business and the humanitarian point of view. Instead of armies, it sent a few priests to convert the natives to the kind of God that WE believe in, from the kind that *they* believed in; and to establish Spanish settlements, as homesteads against any claim-jumping by the Russians. They sent perhaps the best business man that was ever in California—a barefoot enthusiast who was crank enough to walk from Vera Cruz to Mexico, from



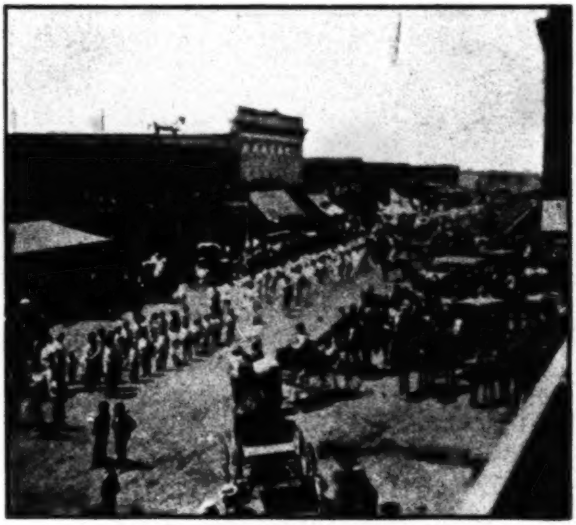
THE HOUSE OF DON JUAN RAMIREZ IN 1857
From a contemporary print

Mexico to Lower California, from Lower California to where San Francisco now is, and back and forth several times; and to believe that the heathen were entitled to a square deal; and that the immortal soul of man was the first concern; but two-fisted enough to lead men who had never been led before, to beat the politicians to a frazzle (and there were plenty of them, both civil and military) and to convince the Central Government that he was right, and all the officials wrong; and to keep the soldiers off the Indians, and the Indians off the soldiers; and to build a chain of monumental architecture which is the finest thing in California today; and to make, by his handicapped efforts, such a unified settlement as has no parallel on any other frontier in the history of the United States.



A LEADING HOTEL IN 1857
From a contemporary print

Los Angeles might be somewhere, but would not be where it is, if it had not been for this same two-fisted quality of the Franciscan pioneers. If they had a good deal of Peter the Hermit for inflaming gross multitudes with the clear fire of the Crusades, they were as good judges of land and water, wood and all the other essentials, as any civil engineers that ever stepped on California soil. They never made a mistake; and to this day the choicest garden-spots of the Garden State are those selected a century and a half ago by these two-sided missionaries. The same quality which led them to establish the first industrial schools in the United States, and enabled them within a generation to turn out more harness-makers, masons, blacksmiths, carpenters, shoe-makers, soap-makers, wagon-makers, tanners and other tradesmen from naked savages, than all the industrial schools of California are turning out now from civilized material; the same quality through which, without the army of contractors, without supplies, without material or skilled labor, they built edifices which are revelations to modern architects (and the source of thousands of our houses, of which most are mere caricatures upon a noble style)—this quality, which was no rarer genius than skilled common sense, stood by them when they picked sites for settlement.



A '49-ER PARADE IN THE EARLY '60s

Los Angeles was not made a Mission, for the simple reason that the raw material for a Mission was not in abundance—namely, Savages. But such men as these Franciscan pioneers could not pass such a location without "spotting" it; and the very first time they stumbled upon this site (where we have today a city of 300,000 people) they nominated it as the place for a settlement, and christened it, and made it as sure of a future as it was sure that civilization would continue. When developing policies and state needs made a pueblo advisable, this was the site selected; and Don Felipe de Neve founded Los Angeles September 4, 1781, with a small and very mixed body of colonists—eleven men, eleven women and

Corner Fifth and Olive in 1880

From a contemporary print. The splendid Auditorium Building now stands diagonally opposite this site

twenty-two children.* The incidentals of its history in the early days may be found in the text-books, and are mostly unimportant, though true. The vital facts are as to its founding, and the curious development of these few particular square miles which rule the business, the education, the social destiny of an empire today. This is not a date-book, nor what is confidently called in Grammar Schools, a "history." It is merely an attempt to hit the high places in what really IS history; to touch the reasons which have brought

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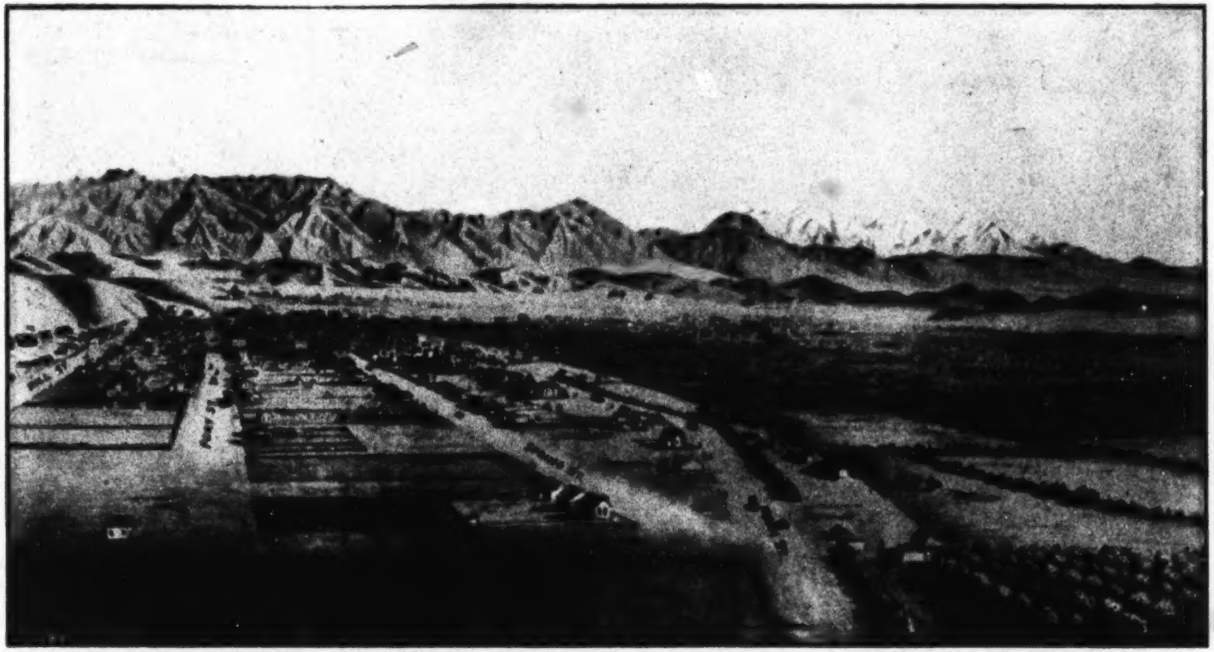
*He called it by the name given it the day of its discovery, August 2, 1769, by Portolá, the first governor of California. That was the day of the Virgin Mary; and in her honor the place was christened for Nuestra Señora, Reina de Los Angeles. At various "silly seasons" in history, attempts have been made to change it to "Victoria"—just as similar imbeciles tried to change California to "Moctezuma." But though not erased by one set of vandals, the name is today incredibly murdered—beyond any other city in the United States. There are a dozen different mispronunciations in vogue.

The Lady would remind you, *Please*,
Her name is *not* Lost Angie Lees—
Nor Angie anything whatever.
She hopes her friends will be so clever
To share her fit historic pride
The G shall not be jellified.
O long, G hard, and rhyme with "yes"—
And all about Loce Ang-el-ess.



Los Angeles As It Appeared to a Government Draughtsman About 1873 about this miracle—a city twice as large as New York was when Los Angeles was founded; ten times as large as Chicago was when the United States became a real nation by rounding out its Pacific side, and no longer a muddle of provincial colonies on the Atlantic seaboard; a city which not only in growth of population,† but in the graces of civilization, material and educational, has no parallel in proportion among American cities.

The influence of the Franciscan epoch on Los Angeles is mostly forgotten. So is the longer influence of the patriarchal time of the Spanish colonization, the "ranch period." But neither can be as if they had never been. The glaciers which chiseled our ranges are melted, a hundred millenniums ago; but their autograph is there. In spite of the enormous inrush of educated, excellent, lovable Easterners who know nothing of its past; in spite of their preoccupation with its present, and some vague reference to its future—for all these new, good folks, the men and women whose dust is in the hills above us have left their mark indelible upon the life and the thought of Los Angeles. A hundred years from now, though we shall be vastly more numerous, we shall realize far better the coloration that has been given us by these unknown predecessors. Without going into the chemical analysis, a mere suggestion of this philosopher's truth may be conveyed by asking anyone to analyze their own acts—what brought *you* to California? Was it big

THE PLAZA CHURCH IN 1857
From a contemporary print

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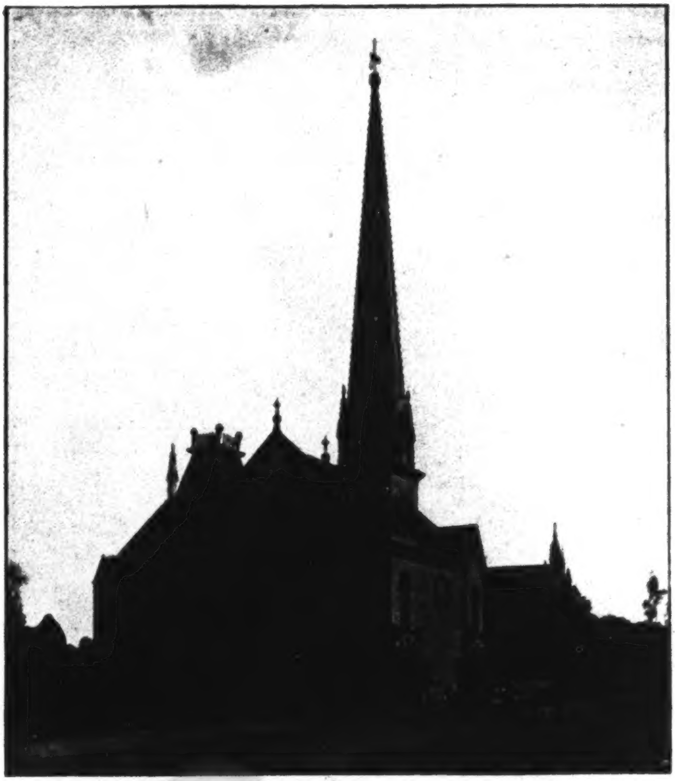
†Population,	1800	315
1st U. S. Census,	1850	1,610
3d U. S. Census,	1870	5,614
4th U. S. Census,	1880	11,183
5th U. S. Census,	1890	50,395
6th U. S. Census,	1900	102,479



CORNER SECOND AND BROADWAY IN THE LATE '70s
The corner building is the First Presbyterian Church. The Jewish Synagogue is beyond, and just beyond that the site of the present City Hall

pumpkins, or ranches, or merely our incredible decency of the sky—or was it the glamour of California; the glamour made by histories you did not know, by people whose language you can't understand, of a life which seemed romantic? Among the tangible, modern, intelligible forces of our development, the Chamber of Commerce, for instance, takes a leading place. There was never before just such a combination of public-spirited men to induce intelligent immigration. But such men had to have something to go on. Even if they had been congenital liars, their "literature" would not have been so effective as it has been, but for their circulating the truth. God has been here more eloquent than any promoter could invent. In other words, the modern makers of Los Angeles have succeeded in their marvelous achievement for the reason that earlier makers (from God down to the Argonaut) had laid the foundation.

At present we are a hustling crowd. If we do not sneer, we smile at the "Mañana habit." Even so my four-year-old regards the attraction of gravitation. It may be a good theory for papa, but *he* is immune. Likewise his dearest theme is to find a grizzly and pull its tail off.

The mañana habit is a matter not of race, nor of speech, but of climate. As sure as God made little apples, this climate will put some mañana in even the most strenuous Saxon life. I have seen it here in process for twenty-five years. I have seen it in the tropics in process. This is so much easier a place to work in than any other part of the United States, that the climate will kill off those who can't learn anything—since they will be able to work themselves to death, regardless of the weather. Those who are somewhat teachable will get more done by not having to run so hard between storms. Taking it net, the farmer has three times as much time to work in this country as in the East; and the business man saves thirty per cent., probably, in a year on weather friction. If we

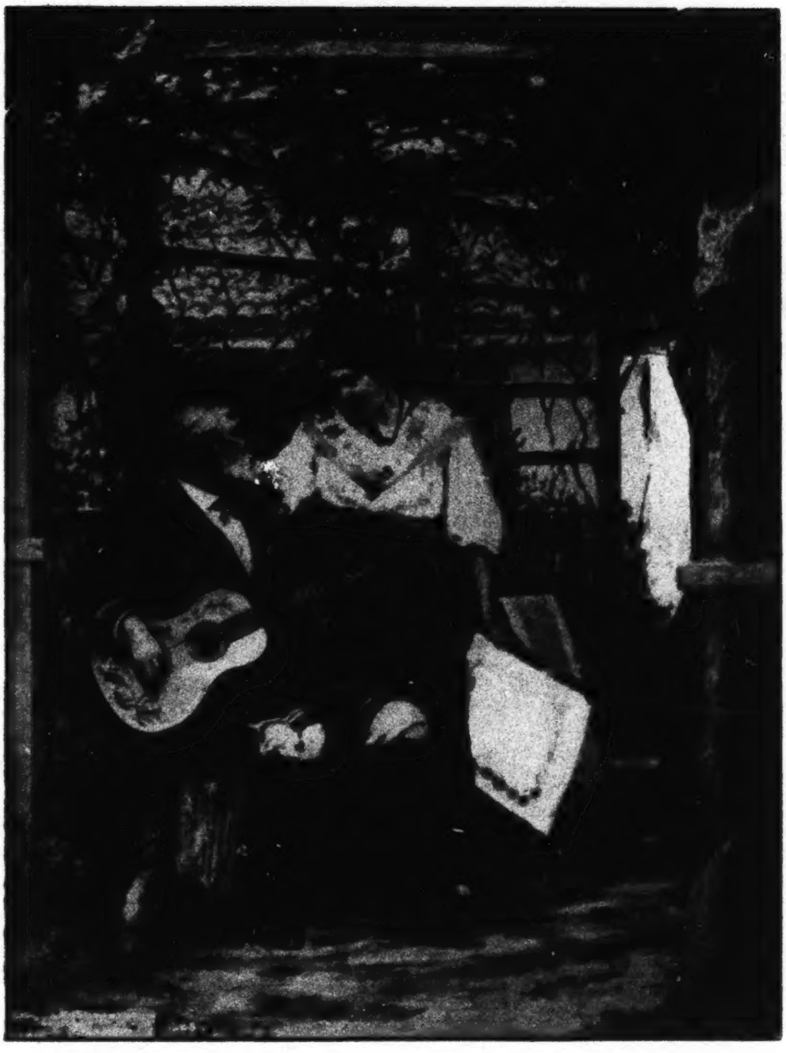
A Pioneer Type

count what this friction of bad weather—construction, storm doors, coal, furnaces, wraps, clothing, etc., for the home, school-house, and scores of other things—costs the average American in regard to his business and his family, he makes at least a forty per cent. time-saving by the simple process of coming out here. Nor should it be forgotten that most of the making of Los Angeles is by the things which will always continue to make it. It is no flash in the pan: no boom; no transient thing. It does not depend even on the survival of the spirit of progress among Americans. If we all got as deliberate as a peon, those inevitable magnets will still exist which draw even the peon to a Better Country.

The Mission epoch of only about seventy years was the foundation of the patriarchal epoch, and lapped over into it. More than the historian has as yet realized, it colored (and with enduring dyes) all that was to come. Its influence is still traceable in our legislation; it is a strong note in all California literature, and all the literature about California. As to the visible face of our cities, it counts more than any other half-dozen architectural influences combined. And there can be no doubt that the heroism and the high ideals of that regime are daily felt in our own ideals and standards.

THE CORONEL HOMESTEAD IN 1880
From an old print. The great Bishop factory now occupies this site

The patriarchal epoch, from about 1800 to 1860, was still more potent in shaping our later destinies. It was human, of course, and not perfect; yet it came as near Arcadia as this country has ever

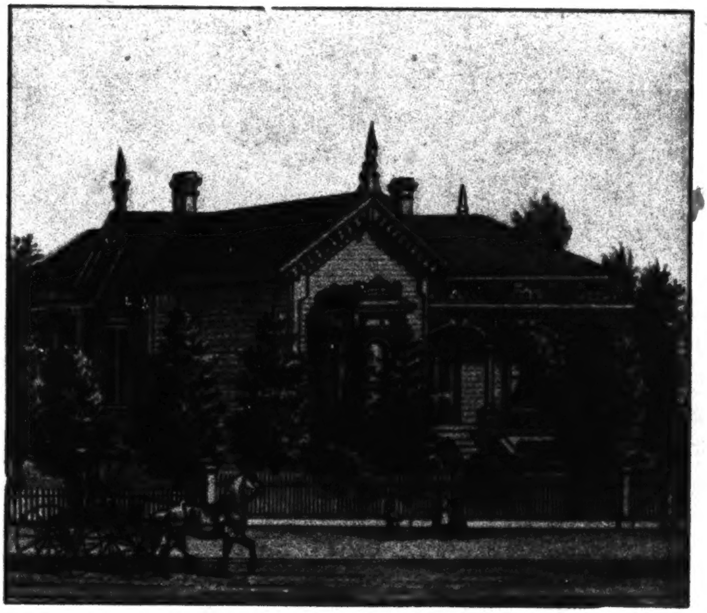


DON ANTONIO CORONEL AND DOÑA MARIANA
From a photograph, copyrighted by C. C. Pierce & Co., of a painting in the Coronel collection

seen. The old rancho life was not "progressive;" it might be called indolent. But it was very happy. Life was good not only to the home, but to the stranger within the gates. It was nearer the life of Abraham than we shall ever see again—and with no more faults or shortcomings, and with a finer hospitality and altruism. It did not breed a race of effeminates, despite its indolence. The Californians were the finest horsemen in the world. Their virtues were sterling, their faults petty. Their morals were clean—far cleaner than we can say of the California of today. The family ties were almost invariably beautiful, and the social life full of generosity and charm. The occupations were those of cattle-growers every-where—even Americans—obviously not so slavish as those of the farmer or the money-maker. These people were not what we call "business." Money was nothing to them, except for what it would buy; and they cultivated to the highest degree those best things which money will not buy. The Brotherhood of Man will never again be as intrinsic in California as it was in those days. The Californians have been sneered at for their inability to cope with the new-comers to whom hospitality, neighborliness and fair play were less vital than "wealth." But the most spendthrift of the easy-going Californians never equalled the record this city has made under American rule. As late as 1856 the city owned full eighty

SOUTHWEST CORNER FOURTH AND MAIN IN 1880

From a contemporary print. The residence of I. W. Hellman. The Farmers' and Merchants' Bank Building now occupies this site per cent. of its area of some 17,000 acres. It gave this priceless heritage away—generally for nothing, and altogether for next to nothing, without ever once getting an equivalent or a good bargain. It impoverished the future in revenues, and often in the vital necessities. We would have the finest parks in the world, and the finest schools, and the finest public buildings—and all endowed beyond the dreams of avarice. As it is, nothing was left the city but the Plaza and some river-bed when we began to take notice. East Los Angeles, for instance, was sold in 1863 for 50 cents an acre—and this was a fair example of the business sense of the Superior Race.



N. E. CORNER SPRING AND FOURTH IN 1880
From a contemporary print. This was the home of H. W. Hellman. The Hellman Block now occupies this site

But that old romance of the pastoral life with its happiness, its gentleness, its physical sanity, its cordial use of the blessings of California nature— these are still in the air that grows thicker with factory smoke and the dust of a roaring city. Today, at last, we are beginning to understand California as it was; and schools and women's clubs and libraries are all focusing attention upon that fascinating past. Few of the old ranchos are left; few of the old families retain a vestige of their wide leagues. They have been separated from their property by the new-comer—generally under color of law; but too often by procedures about on a par with taking candy from a child. But we cannot evict them from the atmosphere.

The Argonaut period made less deep impression on Los Angeles than the patriarchal—but as perduring. Though gold was discovered within a few leagues of Los Angeles long before 1848, it did not excite anyone. The world-racking "find" on the American River affected Southern California mostly as a way-station and a supply depot, with the natural slump in ethics. This became the central market for the cattle which supplied the motley multitude of gold-mad fortune seekers in the north. It became the chief station on that wonderful overland route of stages and pony express which were evolved as the logical result of California gold. Here was the only reasonable population between 3000 miles east and 500 miles north; and this influx of the side-traffic of the Golden Fleece into the foremost "Old Town" in the State made a curious community—on the one hand the cattle-dealers, travellers, gamblers, and the American and other refugees kicked out of the mines; and on the other hand the metropolis (of some 1500 people) representing the best of the old California life. The chivalries of social New Spain were only a few blocks away from the tough frontier way-station where they had a man for breakfast every morning. All this has counted in making the local traditions—though no more forceful than the older part Los Angeles played in the "wars" of the "conquest." What little fighting was done here or anywhere amid the transfer of the Golden State from Mexico to the United States would not seriously disturb our present police department. Much more important was the sequence when Frémont, the Path-

NEAR BROADWAY AND THIRD IN 1883

finder, came down from his bloodless victory and proceeded to win the hearts of the Californians. This counts for much more than shows in written history—for ever since Frémont's time the attitude of the native Californians toward the invaders has been friendly, despite a million fair excuses for hatred. The military history of California is not stirring; but Los Angeles was the chief storm-center in it all—from the chronic near-revolutions of the Mexican regime through the tuppeny "campaigns" of the American "conquest."

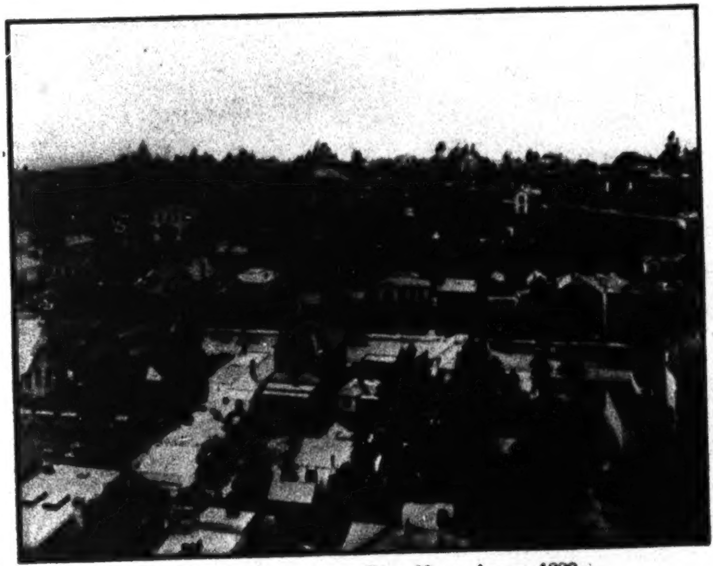
No other American city has had such an extraordinary story as to population. Beginning with forty-four people, it took Los Angeles nearly ninety years to get a population of 5,000; whereas, for the last ten years it has been adding 20,000 a year. In 1870 there were 5600 people, and 110 saloons—one to each fifty-one inhabitants. We now have one saloon to every fifteen hundred people.

CORNER OF THIRD AND BROADWAY ABOUT 1885

The complexion of the city's ethics has changed after a fashion as extraordinary. From the quiet, sociable, happy-go-lucky early days to the invasion of the gold rush—particularly its failures and its outlaws—this sleepy old pueblo became probably the toughest frontier town in the United States. Murders, lynchings, and brigandage surpassed all records.

Luckily there was, with a mass of excellent natives, a considerable leaven of good "Americans"—pioneers of our own people who had wandered across the deserts even in the days from 1831 onward. Southern California has never had better citizens than some of these men. They intermarried with the best Spanish families; their issue was a credit to the union; and they made vital changes in the commercial and municipal methods of their outnumbering neighbors. They joined hands with these in the struggle for law and order; and after a wild and woolly decade, they succeeded measurably well.

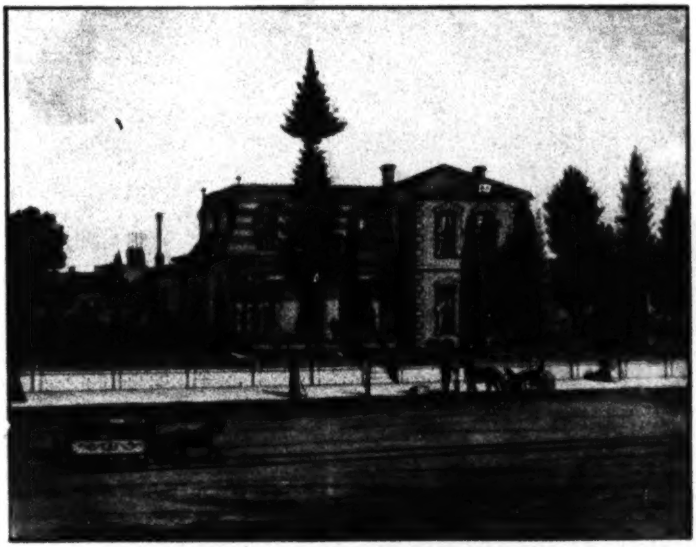
Another radical change came over the spirit of the city in 1885. That great agent of civilization, the railroad, had been in operation for nearly a decade—by San Francisco from the East in 1876, by Yuma from the East in 1883. But this had made marvelously little difference, either in methods or in growth. In November, 1885, the Santa Fé railroad poked its nose through the Cajon Pass; and Los Angeles had not only a competing railroad, but one on the warpath. California oranges had already taken the premium at the New Orleans Exposition over Florida. The Santa Fé saw that its future lay not in the traffic of a sparsely settled wilderness, but in populating that wilderness. It began to advertise as no railroad had ever advertised before. It woke up not only the newspapers; it interested writers whose words carried weight in permanent form. Nordhoff and Charles Dudley Warner and lesser stars brought California into literature as a resort and a home. The glamour and the romance were brought forward from a dim past into the full light of day. The fairy story would come true if you only went out to read it.



From the Top of the City Hall About 1889

But this wasn't all. The pocket was appealed to, as well as the imagination. At this time the fare from the Missouri River to Los

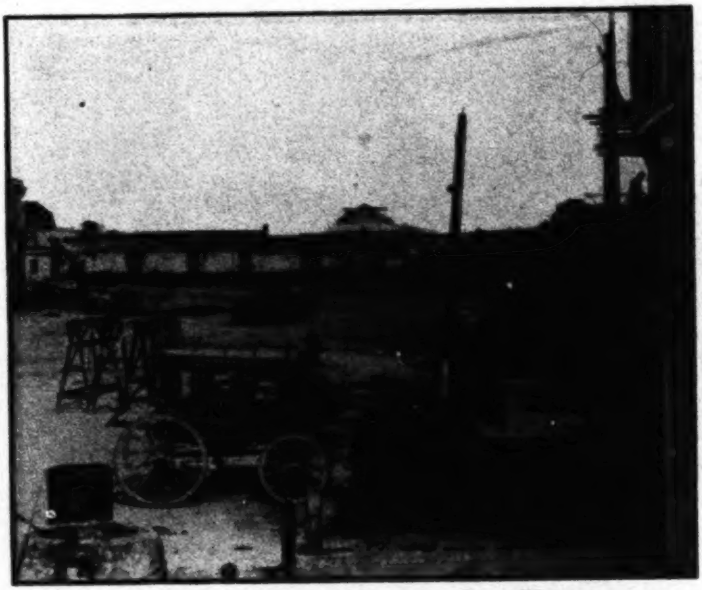
Angeles was about $100. The new railroad made war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt. In a little while fares were down to $25. For a short time, they were as low as $5 for 3,000 miles—and one day, transcontinental tickets were sold in Los Angeles for $1. And there you were. There began then, and has continued ever since, an immigration to which the gold rush of '49 and '50 was not a circumstance. For the first four years the average gain of the city in population was 10,000 annually. The transcontinental highways were dotted with trains crowded to their capacity, all bound for Los Angeles—mostly visitors who came to spy out the land. Enough of them stayed to make this extraordinary growth.



Ex-Governor Downey's Home in 1880

From a contemporary print. This is about where the Belasco Theater stands at present

With them came the birds of prey, the speculators; and in 1886 and 1887 the city was the center of such a land-boom as has no parallel in American history. In 1887 the real estate transfers actually of record amounted to $100,000,000. The ethics of the place again underwent a curious temporary metamorphosis. The whole city seemed to be gambling in land—and not so much city real estate as town lots anywhere this side of the desert—and on it. In one stretch of thirty-six miles, there were twenty-five town-sites staked out in 25- and 50-foot lots—and almost all were sold off at ridiculous prices. It was comparable to the great gambling days of San Francisco on the Comstock and other Nevada mining bonanzas, though perhaps not as disastrous in its effects. It was a brief insanity, useful ever since as a lesson and a warning. It did little injury to any material interests of the city; the land-sharks sought other feeding grounds with the collapse of the Boom; and business and standards promptly recovered their normal poise in the city of 50,000 Americans. These two years left their scar, indeed, but as salutary as that which is left by vaccination. There were enough adventurers and scrubs to keep the newspapers busy; but the vast majority of this huge inrush was of an extraordinarily high class of American citizenship, both in means and intelligence. I remember very well our first high-license fight. Everyone thought we would lose it three to one. We won it just the other way about. It was the first organic attempt of the city to be good; and was the beginning and the key-note of municipal progress since. Today, after twenty-three years of this kind of immigration, the city is "more Boston than Boston" in many ways—though not nearly so congested. No other city in America has so large a proportion of professional men, of educated, law-abiding, well-to-do citizens. By very much the same tokens it contains the most extraordinary proportion of theorists, of isms and ologies, of cranks who are heard and felt at every turn. But the vast mass of intelligent citizenry is undiverted; and keeps about its business of making a great and



THE BUSINESS CENTER IN THE LATE '50s
From a Contemporary Print

noble city, second to none in its appointments—and ahead of most—nor in its business, its social, and its educational standards.

Here is history somewhat repeating itself—for Los Angeles was the original "Recall Town." No city in the United States was ever such a hotbed of revolutions as was Los Angeles in the old Mexican days. The revolutions of Central America had none the better of those hatched here; and Reform was always stirring uneasy in its seat—Reform generally meaning, here as elsewhere, to Get In. These revolutions were trivial affairs, bloodless as a French duel as a rule, ephemeral in their results, and notable only for their frequency. Once in awhile the opera bouffe revolutionists came up and made faces and shook their guns at the opera bouffe governor with such effect that he faded back to Mexico; but sometimes the governor was a better bluffer, and his grimaces were more terrible, and the rebels evaporated.

A Busy Scene in 1880 Downey Block
From a Contemporary Print

The rate-war lasted less than two years—but it precipitated an interminable avalanche. The cut was not only in fares, but in freight. I remember when the charge on a car-load of oranges to the Missouri River was $600; and the shipper had to give security to make good if the shipment didn't sell for enough to cover the charges. In one fell swoop this terrific tariff was knocked to $400 per car; and presently to $200. It became at last possible for many people to make a living from the soil in California.

But it was not a mere calling of new citizens to Los Angeles. A city cannot feed upon itself very far; and the same far-sighted policies proceeded to create a "back country." Almost before we realized it, the Santa Fé had tapped the choicest valleys of Southern California with railroad lines; and new towns began to spring up as by magic; and some of them to grow to cities; and tens of thousands of farms and orchards replaced the sage-brush and the wild-flowers; and the growth of the county began to rival the growth of the city; and the neighboring counties affected by these lines came forward in the march of development. Presently the Southern Pacific awakened to the game and began to throw out its own feeders and branch lines. The old-time careless dry-farming of cereals, the lonely cattle- and sheep-raising, began to be replaced with crops a hundred or a thousand-fold more productive per acre in money, and ten thousand-fold better in the economics of a state. Tens of thousands of farm homes of substantial Americans, living with all modern conveniences, cultivating the soil intensively by irrigation, took the place of the vast ranch which had before maintained one or two families, perhaps, and a force of hireling harvesters in the season. The natural flow of water in the streams was inadequate; and the supply was increased a hundred-fold by human effort—innumerable irrigating systems, individual, or communal or corporate. New streams were dragged forth from the flank of the mountains or the bowels of the valleys; and huge reservoirs were built; and thousands of miles of irrigating ditches. Farming ceased to be a gamble and became a certainty—since the farmer was his

MAIN AND THIRD STREETS 25 YEARS AGO

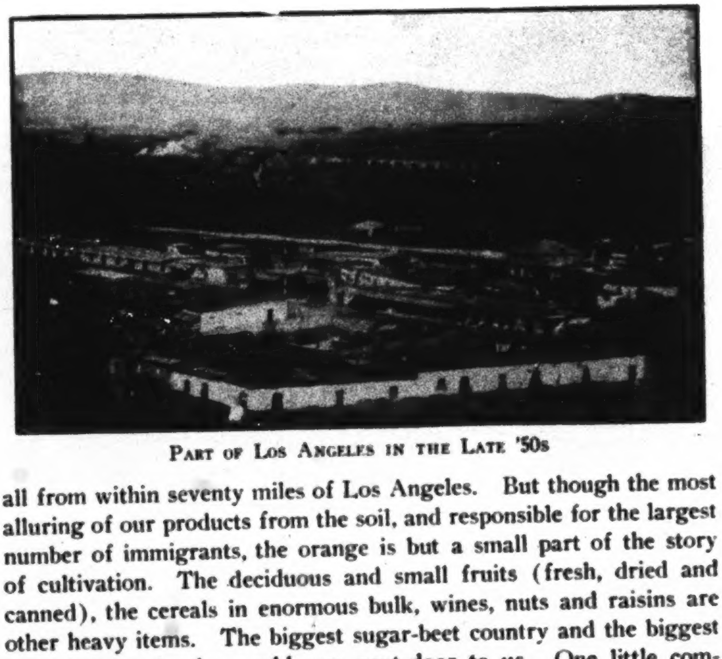
own Jupiter Pluvius. The increment to the wealth and the revenue of the community was incalculable. Hundreds of thousands of good Americans were working for themselves directly, but all indirectly for Los Angeles.

The development of the fruit industry alone was one of the most startling leaps to wealth ever made by any state in so short a time; probably the most remarkable among cases of income from the soil. This was to say nothing of the mineral resources of this "back country"—including not only the metals, but stone and other materials mined from the earth. There had been even a beginning of that industry which was destined to have as marvelous growth as even our population and horticulture—petroleum. Only thirty years ago the most famous geologist this nation has ever produced—Whitney of Yale—stated in the Encyclopedia Britannica, that while there were superficial indications of oil in California, the industry would never amount to anything commercially, and there could be no flowing wells. Today, California is the first oil producer in America, with some 40,000,000 barrels a year—all from the southern part of the state. This development has been mostly by Los Angeles people, and the oil interests center here.

THE OLD SISTERS' HOSPITAL OPPOSITE THE RIVER STATION

In a word, this broad expanse of dry and desert-looking basins and valleys, with scant and occasional water-courses, has become a vast producer of wealth, not by sweat-shop factories, nor alien coal mines and blast furnaces, but by money clean from the soil. When land for cultivation brings $500 to $3000 an acre, and pays enormous interest on that price, it means something in economics, and indicates a new thing in American history. And this is one of the vital things in the making of the present Los Angeles. A million square miles are tributary to it—the two great Territories and northern Mexico, and half the Golden State. All are working for us, even as they help themselves.

No single article has counted so much in the making of Los Angeles as the orange. It appealed to the imagination more than any other fruit; and it appealed to business sense as well. The first shipment of oranges from California was from the Wolfskill orchard in the present heart of this city. The first car-load went East in 1877 over the newly completed railroad; one month in transit, and the freight charges were $500. Today, though the orchards of Los Angeles have given place to homes, the citrus shipment of Southern California amounts to 30,000 car-loads a year—practically all from within seventy miles of Los Angeles. But though the most alluring of our products from the soil, and responsible for the largest number of immigrants, the orange is but a small part of the story of cultivation. The deciduous and small fruits (fresh, dried and canned), the cereals in enormous bulk, wines, nuts and raisins are other heavy items. The biggest sugar-beet country and the biggest bean country in the world, are next-door to us. One little community ships out 600 car-loads of celery a year. And so on. Nor is all this a mere matter of money. It is quite as important hygienically. One of the beauties of Southern California is the variety and sanity of its diet. Fresh vegetables and fruit every day of the year, sea-foods unsurpassed for variety and quality, besides every other edible that is available in the East—this is no trivial thing in the health (and presently in the temperament) of a community. It is



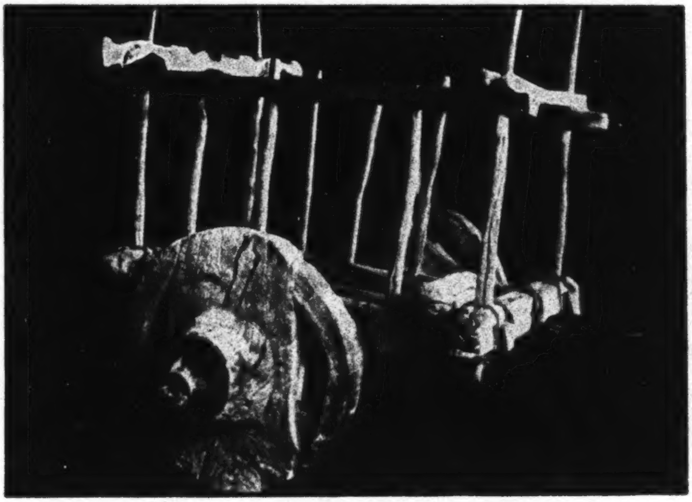
PART OF LOS ANGELES IN THE LATE '50s

almost as vital as the fact that here we breathe more air and better air than Eastern people do. And so long as the United States shall produce people who take thought as to their health, Los Angeles will have a steady procession of them.

Los Angeles as a seaport may sometime compete with Los Angeles as a railroad center. It is a long story since the first foreign vessel sailed into the shallow channel at San Pedro in 1805. Millions have been spent to form a harbor which will accommodate the commerce of an empire; breakwaters and dredging, wharves and fortifications (the latter coming) will make this the best harbor, as it is easily the most important, in the 600 miles between San Francisco and San Diego. Very soon San Pedro and Los Angeles will be one, and the city which will begin at the mountains, will end upon the sea. With the completion of the Panama Canal, this seaport will be a dominant factor in the development of the whole Southwest. It has been secured not only through money and labor, but by one of the most peculiar and striking campaigns ever made by a community against adverse interests—an example of that strange solidarity which advances Los Angeles in spite of the fact that sixty per cent. of its citizens did not know one another ten years ago.

Burning of Hotel Belmont in the Late '80s

They do not, many of them, look like pioneers; but these newcomers of the last twenty-five years have performed the most notable feats of "civilized pioneering" on record. Taking a raw little Sleepy-town they have transformed it to a buzzing metropolis, with the first municipal electric lighting system in America, and today probably the best; with the best system of urban and interurban transit in the world, supplanting the little horse-cars which it outgrew sooner than New York did; with as large a proportion of fine business buildings and first-class hotels (and every other class) as any city; with more churches and theaters to population than any other city; with as liberal supply (and as good) of schools, public and private, colleges and other provisions for education; with the largest proportion of attractive homes owned by their occupants, and a greater beauty of home-surroundings throughout the year than can be shown anywhere else; as well regulated and orderly as any American city of its size or larger; with more women's clubs and parks, and music in proportion; so progressive and aggressive in its spirit of betterment as to be a national proverb, and generous in thought and deed beyond the Eastern guess. In the strength and number of its fraternal organizations, in the organization and extent of its charities, in the organized safe-guarding and promotion of its commercial ethics and interest in its intellectual activity, in its use of a public library and of twenty other libraries, it stands at the head of the class. It has the largest Y. M. C. A. in the world, and the iargest Y. W. C. A., and the largest W. C. T. U., and so on for quantity. No other city ever had, so widely and so well, the chance of doing good deeds, as well as of removing the bushel from over them. It is not over-modest, but its pride is honest and justified; the pride of a splendid and successful youth—not



THE PRECURSOR OF THE AUTOMOBILE

bombastic, nor malicious, but based on love. It begins at last to foresee its own future and to undertake provision therefor. No American city has done a more audacious thing—wisely audacious —than when Los Angeles reached out across the mountains to bring a river 240 miles to her feet, and bound herself in the sum of $23,000,000 for the Owens River supply which will suffice for a million people. That is the sort of thing this sort of Americans do when they have the chance and the stimulus, not of money-greed, but of home-building and upbuilding, in lines responsive to their effort and their touch.

These are substantial foundations. They cannot be undermined. Just so long as American progress continues in the East; just so long as each year graduates tens of thousands of the class of people who know when they have money enough to Live, and wish to use it that way; just so long as Americans enjoy the best scenery, the best air, the best conditions of life—just so long will the East also continue to pay tribute to this city, either directly or through its tributaries. There is no other region in the United States which offers these things in anything remotely approaching our degree. Americans are not going to expatriate themselves in mass, even for such advantage; but they are coming, and will keep coming, to the Better Corner of their own country.

OWENS RIVER NEAR LONE PINE BRIDGE

Photo copyrighted by A. A. Forbes, Bishop, Cal.

THE RECORD OF THE OWENS RIVER PROJECT

By W. S. B.

THE fear of failure makes cowards of most of us.

Had this sickening dread of defeat gnawed at the stomachs of the men responsible for the Owens River Project, the floods of the High Sierra doubtless would continue to find their way into the saline depths of Owens Lake, valueless and undesired, while Los Angeles, with a population constantly increasing, would have gone on ignoring the fact of a diminishing water supply until further dissembling would be of no avail, and the limit of growth would even now be at hand.

The plan in itself is stupendous. Without consideration of any of the large engineering difficulties, Wm. Mulholland and his associates knew at the outset that the city's credit must be extended to the utmost to defray the cost of the enterprise; that it involved the solving of new problems; that from eight to ten years must elapse before its final accomplishment; that, even though feasible and necessary, jeopardized private interests and political chicanery might bring the project to a bad end and involve all in ruin. Truly, these men were not those of whom apprehension makes cravens.

Credit is given to Wm. Mulholland as being the Father of the Owens River enterprise. The credit is wrongly placed. To Mr. Fred Eaton, formerly City Engineer and afterwards Mayor, belongs this high distinction. Give to Wm. Mulholland the praise for being a man large enough to recognize the true value of Eaton's plan, big

LIPPINCOTT EATON MULHOLLAND

enough to declare that an undertaking holding within its scope the life of the city should belong not to a corporation but solely to the people, and sufficiently skilled to undertake its construction for them with such far-seeing care and understanding that today the aqueduct is being built within the time and money estimates, free from politics and with no taint of graft.

Seventeen years ago the plan of the aqueduct was born in the mind of Mr. Eaton. He was a rancher, then, in the Owens River Valley. Mr. Eaton did not permit the idea to "die a-borning." He had been engineer and superintendent of the Los Angeles City Water Company, and in his after years of public life, in the late nineties, he became only the more firmly convinced that some day the city must go to the Owens Valley for its future water supply.

OWENS RIVER AT INTAKE OF AQUEDUCT

He procured options on water-bearing properties there, and presented a proposition of a joint corporation-municipal water system to the Los Angeles Water Board. This was in 1904. Government assistance was necessary. This, said Mr. F. H. Newell and Mr. J. B. Lippincott, then of the U. S. Reclamation Service, was impossible unless the project should be solely municipal. At the request of the Water Board, Mr. Mulholland made an inspection of the proposed route in company with Mr. Eaton.

Here was the first crucial point in the undertaking, where the difficulties might easily have prevented the plan from ever being brought to public notice. There were practically no laws in existence which permitted the municipality to perform the functions of a corporation; government co-operation had been sought and had been denied if there should be any corporate interest with the city. Mulholland might easily have been appalled at the magnitude of the proposition, as were other engineers who followed him, and reported adversely; or the Water Board justly might have refused to be party to a scheme almost phantasmal in its rich promises and of a daring without parallel in ancient or modern engineering.

But Wm. Mulholland returned from three weeks of crossing the desert, climbing up and sliding down mountains, convinced that the solution of the problem had been found. The Water Board acted favorably upon his report and took an undesirable responsibility upon their shoulders.

The next problem to be solved was how best to bring the thing about. The plan might be made known to the people and a request made for a bond-issue to purchase water rights. This would have relieved the Water Board and Mulholland of much responsibility; also, it would have permitted speculators to file on water-bearing properties, and politicians and their friends to become interested, before the project even could be started, and corporations vitally affected might well have brought about the defeat of the enterprise. Acting within their prerogatives, but daringly nevertheless, the Water Board, composed of John J. Fay, Jr., J. M. Elliott, Fred L. Baker, Wm. Mead, and M. H. Sherman, began the purchase of water rights in the Owens Valley—not in the name of the city, but in that of private individuals. Funds were advanced from the treasury of the Water Department for this purpose. One morning in June, 1905, the city at large awakened to the fact, through the

COTTONWOOD CREEK IN AUGUST

newspapers, that Los Angeles was vitally interested in Owens River Valley, a little corner of the earth of which most of the population had never heard.

One million five hundred dollars was required for water purchases and to carry on the preliminary investigations. The new difficulty which now arose was to prevent the defeat of the project at this first bond election. A determined opposition developed immediately in certain quarters, not only in Los Angeles, but in the valley, where settlers were led into the belief that the city was stealing their waters from them and planned to depopulate their towns and villages and drive them out. During these summer months, also, speculators flocked to the valley and filed upon an aggregate of more than 2,000,000 inches of the flood-waters of the river, hoping to profit through some technicality or oversight on the part of the city's attorneys.

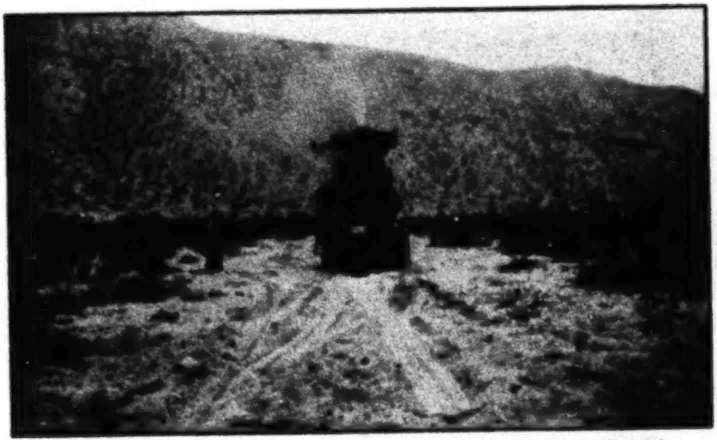
A Scene in the Antelope Valley Crossed by the Aqueduct

The bond-issue was passed by a vote of 14 to 1. The exuberance arising from this victory and the faith which had been manifested in the enterprise had not left Mulholland and his associates before they were confronted with evidences of political manipulation hostile to the aqueduct at the National and State Capitols.

Efforts were made to have the Government retain lands in the valley which had been withheld from entry for reclamation purposes, and when these failed, the passage of a bill was attempted which provided that in granting a right-of-way to Los Angeles over public lands the city should be given the privilege for the conveyance of water solely for "domestic use." This was an unforeseen and unexpected move on the part of the opposition. Post-haste, a committee from the Chamber of Commerce, accompanied by W. B. Mathews, then City Attorney, and Wm. Mulholland, set out for Washington. With the aid of Senator Flint, an audience was gained with President Roosevelt and the situation was laid before him. The objectional provision made it problematical whether the city could go on with the project. It was open to doubt whether the words "domestic use" could be construed to mean the irrigation of the thousands of grass-plots and gardens which give to the city its chief beauty.

On the President's recommendation, the words were stricken out, the bill became a law, and the city was granted a free right-of-way through Government domain under very favorable conditions.

While this fight was being waged, other interests were slyly at work at Sacramento. This became apparent when a bill was offered in the Legislature providing for a minimum payment of $2.50 per day for day labor on all public work. Innocent in appearance, the intent of this bill was vicious. Eighty per cent. of the cost of the construction of the aqueduct goes to labor. To have increased this cost by 25 per cent. would have added an additional $5,000,000 of expenditure. The city could not have provided in one bond-issue for the completion of the project because, in voting $23,000,000, the city was voting the limit of its bonded indebtedness. The fight was changed to the State Capitol, and here again the city's forces were victorious.



CATERPILLAR TRACTION ENGINE HAULING MATERIALS OVER THE DESERT

In this interval of strenuous watchfulness over the devious methods of adverse legislation, the line of the aqueduct was being traced slowly, foot by foot, from Charley's Butte to the depressions in the

San Fernando Valley which mark the site of the Fernando reservoirs.

The time for voting a larger issue of bonds was now approaching. Money was sadly needed to continue the work. Forthwith, as soon as it was known that the aqueduct officials were to ask for a bond-issue of $23,000,000, there sprang from nowhere projects to give Los Angeles a water supply from half a dozen sources. All these possible sources had been investigated and turned down by aqueduct engineers before the Owens River project was suggested. Even the poor old Los Angeles River, which had served faithfully for fifty years, was made to appear ridiculous with 10,000 miner's inches of water running to waste. The only water course not suggested as alternate for the Owens River was the Arroyo Seco.

The Board of Consulting Engineers, in their report of December 27, 1907, verifying the plans and estimates of Mr. Mulholland and his assistants, stopped the mouths of the many, but those with an object in view waged the war as never before. The date for holding the election met with postponement after postponement until all concerned were sick at heart. At length June 12th (1907) was set. Here was the second crucial point in the fortunes of the aqueduct. Money was needed—a great deal of it—and the final decision now rested with the people.

BUILDING ROADS IN THE JAWBONE DIVISION

Here are some of the arguments which were presented: The project was not feasible and the aqueduct could never be built. It could be built, but at a cost not under $50,000,000 and twenty years of time. There was not sufficient water, and what water the city could obtain would evaporate before it reached the city. The water would not run down; it should be pumped over the mountains. Not one aqueduct should be built, but two (making the cost prohibitive) should be constructed to guard against earthquakes. The proper way was through a steel pipe-line. Calumny, slander and vilification of those at the head of the undertaking were added in an effort to defeat the measure.

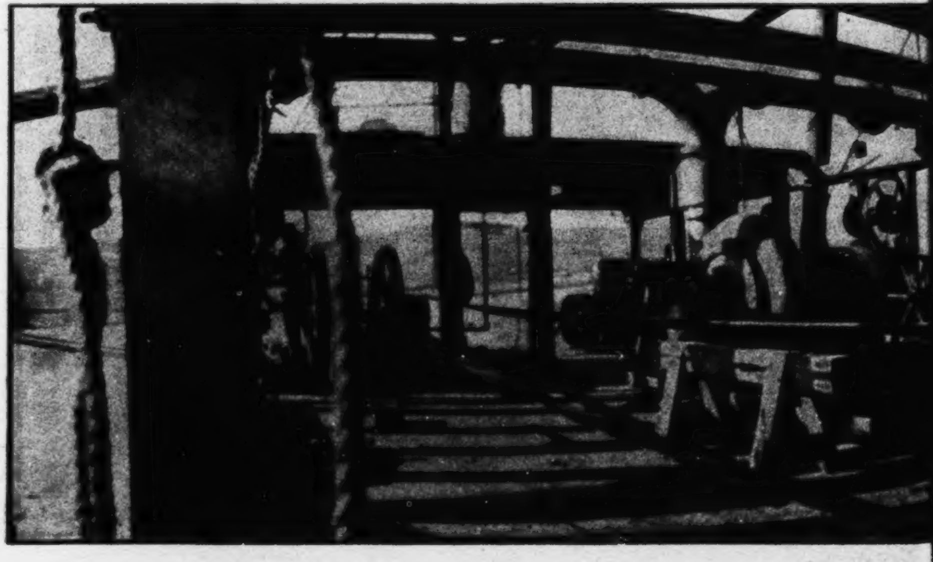
Was the public mind to be so befogged as to the issue as to defeat the project by a refusal to vote bonds? No chances were taken on this, and the campaign, in which all the civic bodies of Los Angeles united in favor of the undertaking, is one of the most remarkable which the city has ever witnessed. A campaign of education was waged which extended from discourses before school children and Women's Clubs to stereopticon lectures and chalk-talks to the men at night.

TRACTION FREIGHTING

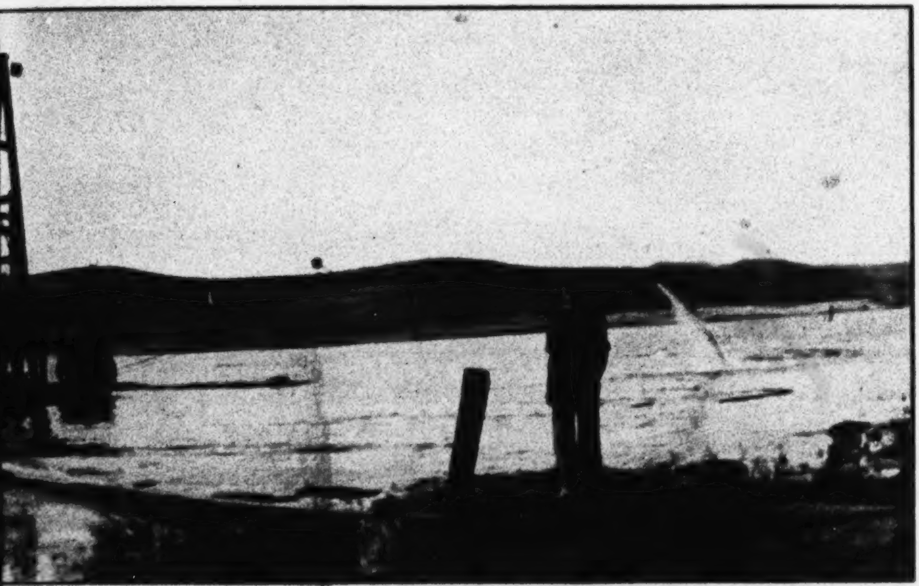
No higher tribute to the citizenship of Los Angeles can be paid than by an enumeration of the vote at this election of June 12, 1907, with 21,918 votes for and 2,128 votes against.

Were the difficulties now smoothed away? Not at all! The Aqueduct Bureau was deeply in debt, and before the preliminaries necessary for the sale of a part of the bonds could be arranged, Wall Street had declared its ultimatum to Roosevelt. The depression of October, 1907, still green in memory, was at its height when the first bond-issue of $1,020,000 was placed on the market. With banks refusing specie payments to their depositors, and the stock market demoralized, these gilt-edged securities went begging. The State took half the issue, and the remainder was disposed of at public subscription and to the city's banks. The money so realized carried the work into June. Here another crisis was met with.

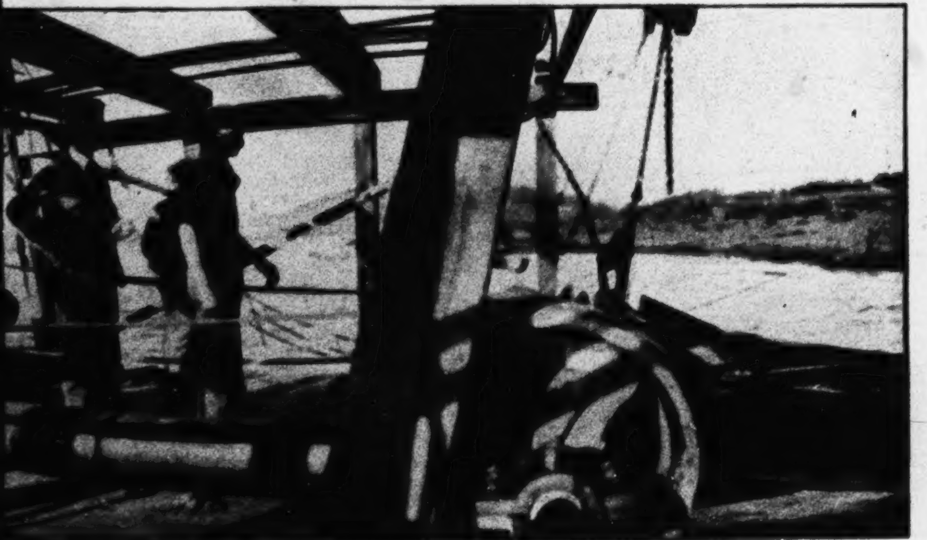
Centrifugal Dredge for the Aqueduct



Aboard the



Being Tested at Silver Lake Reservoir



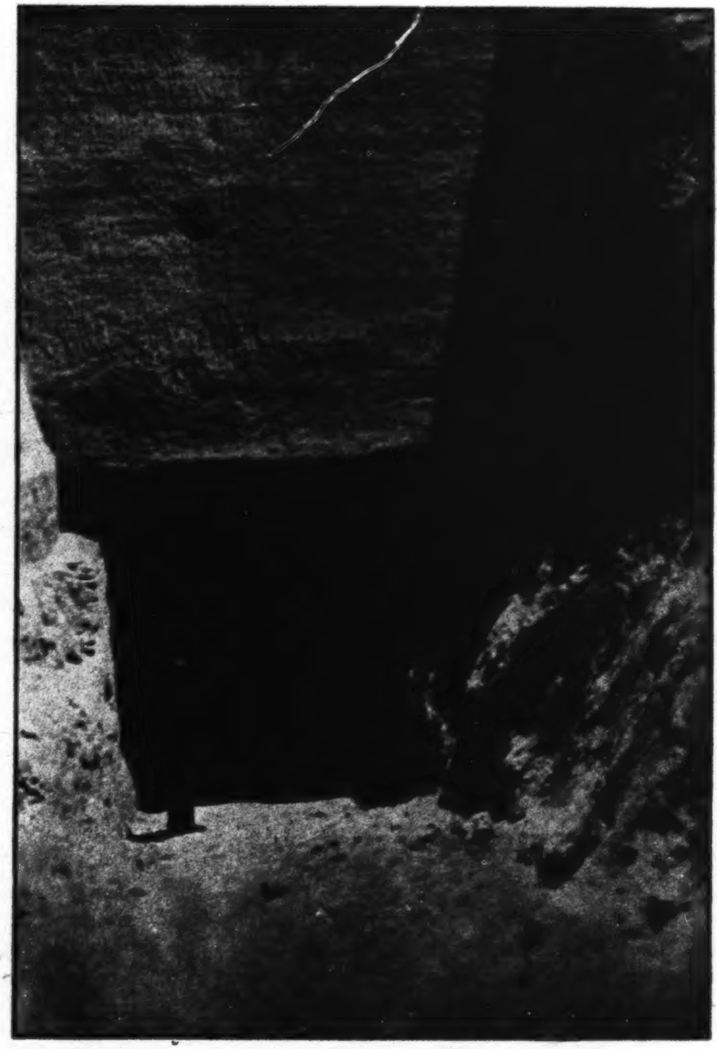
Centrifugal Dredge

The Bureau was again far in debt—the issue of January scarcely covered the indebtedness which had already been incurred at that time. Creditors for more than $1,000,000 were unpaid, and still there was no money. The remaining part of the $23,000,000 issue was put on sale and the Council for ten days held daily sessions, in which they failed to come to any understanding with bidders.

For three years the Bureau had been slowly perfecting an efficient organization wherein the thousand component parts were just beginning to understand the duties demanded and how to accomplish them. Wages were due these thousand men July 1st, and there was no money in the treasury to pay them. It is told here for the first time, but in such straits were aqueduct officials that on July 10th the purchasing department was instructed to cease making purchases, and it was determined that unless money was forthcoming by the 16th of the month the entire organization should be disbanded. Had this action been necessary, it would have been at the cost of many thousands of dollars and a twelvemonth in the completion of the task. Organization of an engineering force is of slow growth, and upon organization rests efficiency. Men, as do mules, work well in the harness only when they have learned to pull together. Provision for the sale of the bonds was made July 16th.

HYDRAULIC DREDGE AT WORK IN THE OWENS VALLEY

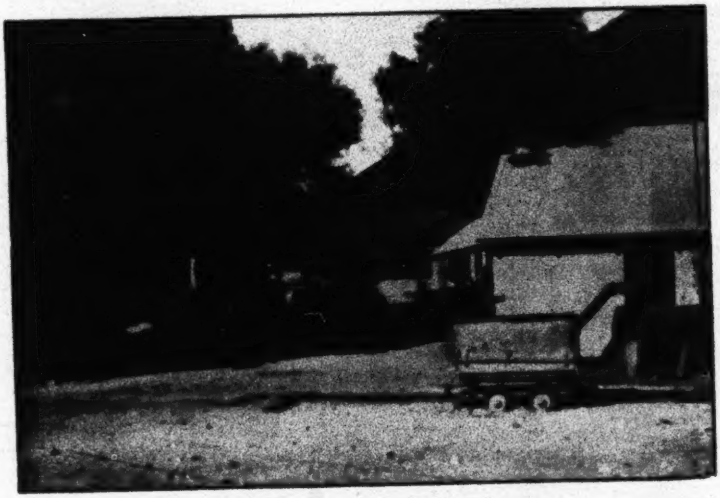
In the foregoing the difficulties encountered have been those responsible to human agency. While aqueduct heads were striving to overcome these, they were hard at work, also, in the field, seeking to conquer the difficulties which Nature had thrown in the way.



One of the Tunnels in the Jawbone Division

Go with Mulholland to Sugarloaf Mountain in the Jawbone Division, look down upon the aqueduct, 1200 feet above the railroad and the floor of the desert, marked by a yellow streak of excavated rock and dirt and the thousand ants of men at work, the line appearing and disappearing in a country torn and twisted and tossed in the eruptive period of ages gone, and you marvel as much at the ingenuity of the engineers as at the effrontery of Mulholland in daring to return from his trip of inspection and report to the Water Board that the thing was possible of accomplishment.

In the beginning, almost every requisite needed for the undertaking was lacking. For four-fifths of the way the stage-coach of the early 'forties or the saddle-horse was the only method of transportation. From three to five days were required to send a letter from Los Angeles to the Intake near Independence in Owens Valley. Most of the aqueduct line lies in a desert where a spring gives cause for a lonely stage-station, and, if Nature is kind, a tree or two. The mountains nearby offer no timber for construction, and their depths bring forth no coal for fuel. For many miles the aqueduct survey threads a country so rugged as to have been inaccessible to burros when the preliminary lines were being run. A stray arrow-head here, a flint or a *metate* there, tell the story of the race which traversed this waste and passed on long before the engineer tramped his way with hob-nailed boots and left his line of stakes behind him.

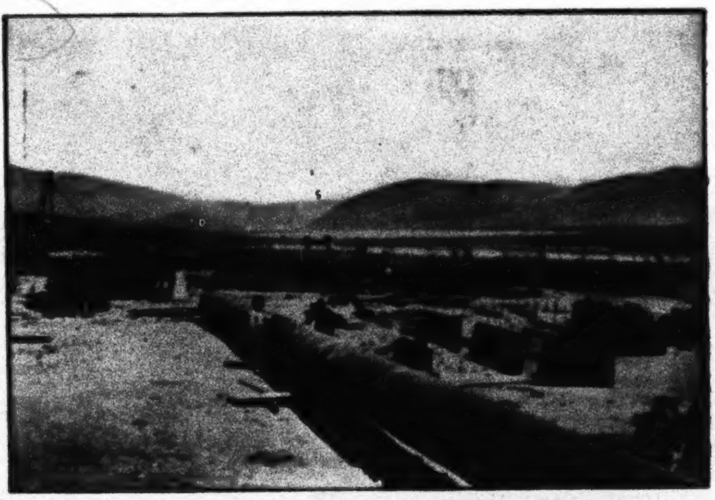


A Camp in the Aqueduct

Two years were consumed in finding the most feasible route.

and this was often changed after economic studies of the situation by Mr. Mulholland and his assistant, Mr. J. B. Lippincott.

Estimates showed that more than 1,000,000 tons of material would be needed and 6,000 men employed to complete the work in the time specified. The exigencies of the situation demanded a railroad 120 miles long, from Mojave to the shores of Owens Lake. No other method was practicable for the transportation of machinery, steel, timber and cement, as well as the thousands of tons of sustenance for the army of workers. Water must be found far in the mountains, brought down to the line of the aqueduct and piped its length for domestic use and the mixing of concrete. All parts of the work must be made accessible by roads and trails, a cheap source of power must be devised, and when this had been accomplished, preparation must be made for housing and feeding the labor force, keeping it in good health, and a method of communication adopted by which this force could be directed from the general headquarters in Los Angeles.



A BIT OF AQUEDUCT WORK

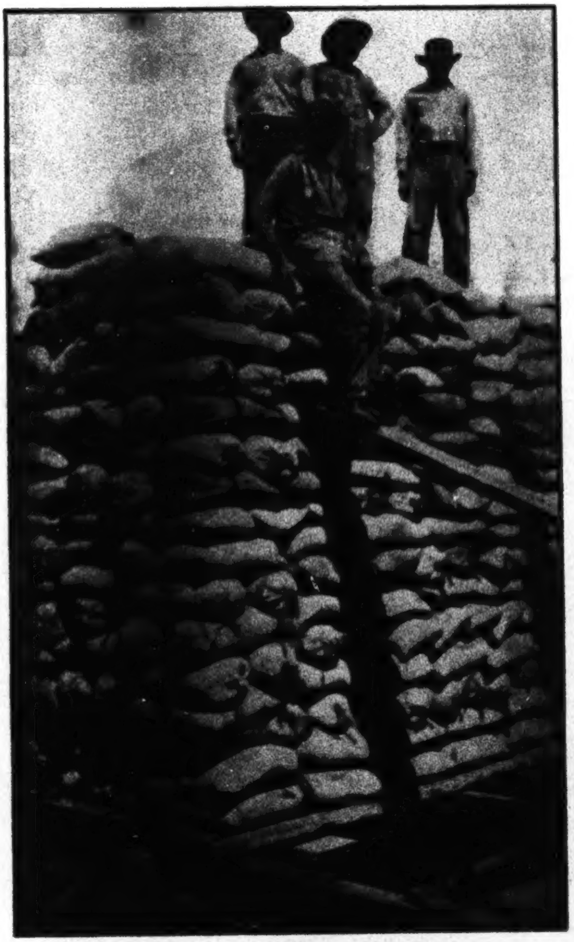
A period of fourteen months was consumed in overcoming these natural obstacles. With the exception of work on the Elizabeth Tunnel and at the Intake, not a shovelful of earth was thrown in actual aqueduct construction until October, 1908. But when construction did begin, every need of the builders had been foreseen and provided. The results of laying the foundations well are now apparent in the rapidity with which the aqueduct is being made.

The transportation of freight was taken care of by calling for bids to handle the entire amount. The contract went to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company on the condition that this company have a steam line in operation from Mojave to Olancha within two years. The company is a year ahead of its contract, and the line is two-thirds completed and in operation.

Four water-systems, with three reservoirs and 400,000 feet of pipe-line, furnish an abundant supply of pure water wherever it is required. Cheap power has been provided by the construction of three hydro-electric plants—one on Cottonwood Creek, on the shores of Owens Lake, and two in Owens Valley. These power-houses furnish electric energy over 160 miles of transmission-line for driving the dredges, electric shovels, compressors, drills, fans and other tunnel equipment. More than 200 miles of road and trail, some of the former constructed at a cost of more than $5,000 per mile, make the aqueduct line accessible, and caterpillar steam-engines do the work of heavy hauling over them to the camps perched high in the mountains. For communication, a copper-wire telephone-system stretches from the Central building in Los Angeles to every camp from the city limits to the Intake. Machine-shops, bunk-houses, mess-halls, offices, hospitals, warehouses, stables and a dozen other kinds of needful buildings have gone up as if by magic wherever there has been need for them. Included in this task of preparation has been the construction of a cement mill at Tehachepi, completed at a cost of $400,000 and having a capacity of 1,000 barrels per twenty-four hours.

South Portal Elizabeth Lake Tunnel

A representative of one of the largest contracting firms in the United States, having $24,000,000 worth of work under way at the

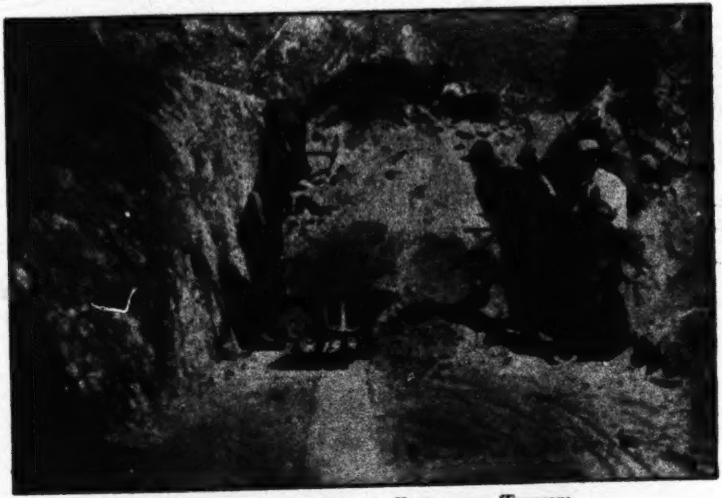


TESTING THE COVER OF THE AQUEDUCT

time he inspected the Jawbone Division previous to submitting a bid, made the assertion that never in his career had he been called upon to figure a contract where the natural conditions were so unfavorable for its accomplishment or where they had been so admirably overcome.

With the exception of ten miles of conduit and canal in the Antelope Section, the work is being done by the city under the direction of the Board of Public Works and aquéduct engineers. Even here there has been difficulty. The right of the city to do its own work was contested in the courts. Arguments were presented that it was contrary to the City Charter and that the work could be completed cheaper and in less time by contractors than by force account. The first argument has been refuted effectually by the fact that the city is constructing the Jawbone Section at a cost of less than one-half the lowest bid submitted by a contractor. Ten days after bids were rejected on this division, Mulholland had 400 men on the ground; 45 days later this was increased to 700, and in January the working force was 1278. For the first ten days of the year a record was made in driving 2,456 feet of tunnel on this section alone, while the American tunnel-record for boring in hard rock is held by the crews of men at work at the South Portal of the Elizabeth Tunnel. This is an illustration of the speed being made.

For the first two weeks of February the excavation rate of progress on the aqueduct was 761 feet, or four-and-one-third miles per month. With the installation of the additional machinery ordered, Mr. Mulholland is certain that this can be increased to five miles beginning with the opening of summer.



Opening North Portal Elizabeth Tunnel

Even a little study of this man reveals a temperament so sanguine that it recognizes no difficulty which cannot be overcome. Few contingencies ruffle him, and if so, it is not for long. One problem solved, it is dismissed from his mind and he is at another as if the first had never existed. He has, by nature or achievement, the faculty for recognizing the ability of a workman and of attaching good men to him. The same broad-mindedness and democracy which one finds in him he permits in his subordinates. In the Water Department, not long ago, a laborer who had been given a letter to a foreman, returned with the letter and explained that the fore-

A TUNNEL IN JAWBONE DIVISION

man had said he had all the men he could use, and every one of them doing good work.

"Well, then, I guess that settles it and there isn't a place open," Mulholland said. "Big John is responsible for laying that pipe." Not much politics are possible so long as these conditions continue.

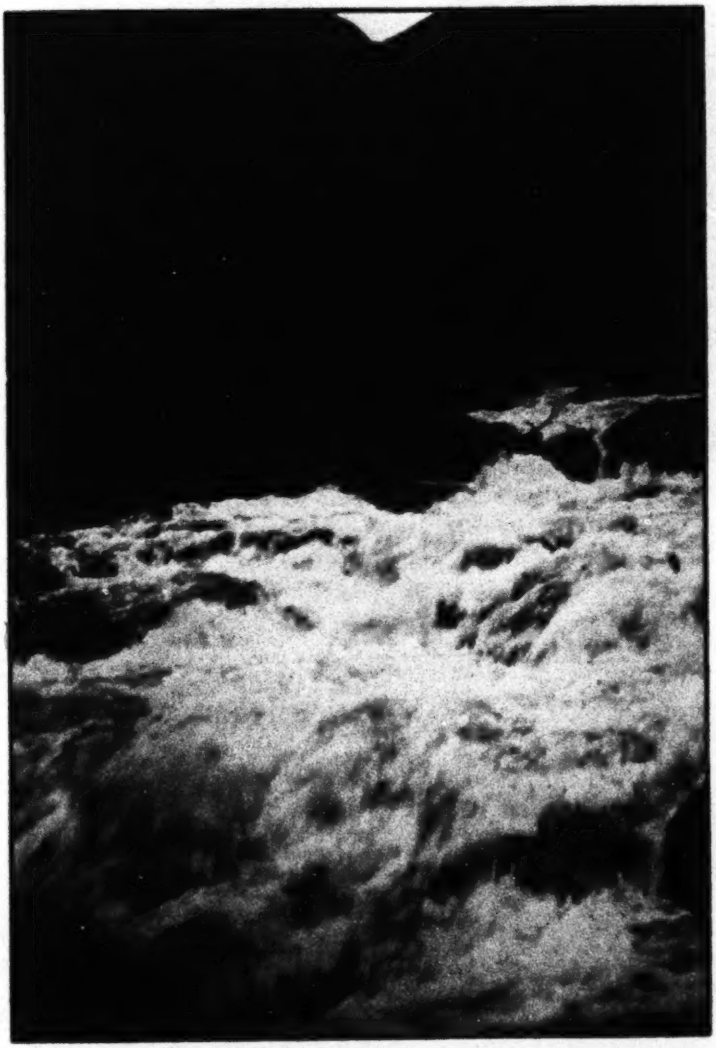
His recognition of station and position is rigidly observed. He may watch a gang of men at work for half an hour and say no word to them. Later he may explain to the foreman how the result of their labor can be improved, and pick out the drones one by one. To those in the ranks is offered the preference when a better position is open, and a man with a grievance is given as respectful a hearing as would be given to a delegation from the Chamber of Commerce.

It is this sympathetic placing of himself in the other fellow's place, the large democracy, simplicity, and withal the square dealing of the man, that endears him to the aqueduct organization, from office-boy and day-laborer up.

The engineering difficulties have been the least of his troubles, for he knows where to place his fingers upon them. The finances, fortunately, have been taken care of, but this was not so early in 1908, and politics were seeking an entering wedge. Mulholland was fighting to be let alone. Rarely, if ever, in disconsolate mood, to a friend on just one occasion Mulholland deprecated his connection with the project. "I don't know why I ever went into this job," he said, with a momentary droop of the mouth, and then with a smile, showing that the fit of depression had already passed, "There is more in a private practice, but I guess it was the Irish in me. Nature is the squarest fighter there is, and I wanted this fight. When I saw it staring me in the face I couldn't back away from it. I know the necessity, better perhaps than any other man; and if I don't, my thirty years of employment on the city's waterworks haven't gone for much. I didn't want to buckle down and have to admit that I was afraid of the thing, because I never have been—not for a second." He was silent for some minutes, then continued: "And we'll pull her through on time, never fear, if the men in the ditch can have their swing."

DYNAMITE AND WATER IN TRANSIT

The men in the ditch are having their swing, and at the present rate of progress the spring of 1913 will witness the entrance of the waters of the Owens Valley into the Valley of the San Fernando.



Cottonwood Creek at the Mouth of the Cañon, Aug. 6, 1906

ECHOES FROM THE OLD COURTS

By WILLOUGHBY RODMAN.

A FEW extracts from the records of Los Angeles County may prove of interest, as showing social conditions and methods of transacting business under Mexican rule. The Archives of the Prefecture of Los Angeles covering the period from 1834 to 1849 contain much interesting and valuable material.

From the records it appears that the title of one Governor of California was "José Figueroa, Brigadier General of the Mexican Republic, General Commandant, Inspector and Superior Political Chief of the Territory of Upper California."

The unsettled condition of affairs existing in 1839 is shown by a proclamation of Governor Alvarado, in which he advises and urges all citizens of California to postpone their disputes until the "administration of justice is organized in that country, and the corresponding tribunals are established."

That the wheels of justice did not revolve with rapidity is shown by the record of a certain suit.

On November 12, 1838, a citizen presented to the superior political chief a petition stating that in May preceding an alcalde had taken certain cattle from petitioner, and imposed a fine upon him. Petitioner stated that some of his cattle had been returned, but not all, and prayed that he receive the hides of the cattle still withheld, and that his fine be remitted. The value of the hides and the amount of the fine aggregated less than fifty dollars.

On November 14, the Governor referred the matter to the First Alcalde, transmitting to him petitioner's petition and exhibits.

On May 21, 1839, the First Alcalde transferred the case, with his report, to the Prefect of the First District, who on the same day returned the papers to the First Alcalde, "In order that he explain his report, binding himself to all the points mentioned in the complaint instituted." June 20, 1839, defendant appeared, and expediente (probably consisting of petition, reports and citation or process) was delivered to him. On this day the First Alcalde reports that he is absolutely ignorant of what report he can give on the subject, by reason that the fact referred to was the act of another judge, "who will be able to give an exact account of the matter," as the only thing which he—First Alcalde—could find in his court relating to the matter was the sentence of the ex-alcalde, which constituted petitioner's cause of complaint.

The matter was consequently referred to the Prefect *pro tem,*

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who on November 25, 1839, referred it to the Governor *pro tem*, "for his Superior information and decision."

December 16, 1839, the Governor ordered the expediente (record, or transcript) returned to the Prefect of the Second District, in order that he decree that on eof the judges of the City take such depositions as might be proper; also that he order copies of the ordinances under which the Second Alcalde acted in imposing the fine in question. The Governor also ordered, "Let this expediente return to the government with the opinion of said prefect, to decide what may be convenient."

June 14, 1840, it was ordered that the expediente pass to the Second Justice of the Peace of the City of Los Angeles, "in order that after compliance with the preceding order, it be returned to the Prefecture for its further fulfillment."

The Mexican records do not show the final disposition of the case. There is nothing to show that the case was transferred to an American court, after the conquest. Probably complainant despaired of receiving prompt relief at the hands of a new race, or the expediente became worn out from numerous transfers.

In July, 1840, one Cornelio makes complaint that he is imprisoned, and that his orchard is about to be taken away in payment of a debt. He complains that it is not a crime to owe money, and prays that his family be permitted to occupy his orchard.

The Governor orders the judge who acted in the matter to make a written report, although he had already made a verbal report.

The judge reports that, as prisoner had been sentenced by two judges, he (acting judge) could not revoke the sentence, but that out of consideration for prisoner's family, he had permitted prisoner's brother to take possession of the orchard in question for the purpose of paying petitioner's creditors, to which effect, Bernardino, the brother, executed a judicial obligation. The judge says: "This consideration has been harmful, because the credit of said Bernardino has been disconcerted, and on account of the continuous demands of Cornelio (prisoner) the order has not been carried out." The Governor orders as follows: "Let the judge make Cornelio Lopez understand that properties are respected whenever the debts contracted by the owners do not accuse them, that a judge may imprison a debtor, that the prisoner should not make use of subterfuges, making a merit of imprisonment, also that prisoner waits patiently and submissively the result to which he has given cause." The judge reported that he had complied with the Governor's instructions, and that, prisoner having understood, "remained informed and subject to what may be ordered."

The present generation is indebted to the old Alcalde for the expression "credit has been disconcerted."

October, 1840, applicant complains of delay in deciding a case. He says: "It is three days since I have been detained in this city for an affair of a horse in dispute which is being instituted before the Hon. Judge there, Don Felipe Lugo, which gentleman during so long a time has not deigned to decide the matter, and the stay in this place being to me very expensive on account of the damages and set-back, I suffer in my work, which is paralyzed for this cause." Applicant prays the Prefect to urge the judge to end the dispute.

Prefect's order: "The present petition has been noted—the judge who is acting in this matter will proceed to do justice to whoever merits it, to abide damages and claim of this nature, without prejudice to reporting what may be convenient in this particular."

The judge reported at once, stating that the complaint made against him by petitioner, "is more owning to his violence than to any justice on his side." The judge states that the dispute in question involved possession of a horse claimed by plaintiff and defendant; that the attendance of witnesses from a distance was necessary and caused delay. The judge also stated that he had notified the person who sold plaintiff the horse "that if his sale resulted to be bad, he would pay the damages and injury which that gentleman would suffer."

This suggests judicial procedure not known to the common law, but which is not without merit, having a tendency to prevent multiplicity of actions. The Prefect finds that petitioner had applied "through mere violence," and decides that he await the result of the affair referred to the judge.

An applicant for a grant of a mineral ledge states that he discovered a ledge which appeared to contain mineral, a piece of which ledge he presented to the Governor. He states: "I solicited some intelligent man in that line; but as I could not find any one, I have to seek one outside the department." Applicant asks that his petition be taken as denouncing the said ledge.

In May, 1841, Governor Arguello ordered Garrelata, a company commander, to obtain certain arms in the possession of another officer. In response he received the following from a subordinate officer of the company: "On making this mournful report to you I am filled with grief, and it is as follows: 'I beg to inform you that on the first of June at three in the afternoon Doña Juana Gastelum stabbed the commander of this company, Don A. Garrelata, and he died at 4 o'clock on the same day. I communicate it to you, first, in order that you commend him to God, and second, in order that in case that court has to communicate with this department, you address yourself to me, because the principal died, as I have said above.' "

In a divorce suit, a person speaking as attorney or friend of the lady, uses this language: "See, whether in order to flatter a criminal, a mother of a family is to be ruined, having under her care a respectable number of children for whom she struggles and works, caring for them like young buds necessary to society."

A citizen, referring to certain conduct of a judge, says: "I cannot but be surprised at the extreme facility with which that judge attacks the inviolable rights due to all citizens." Could any language be more shocking to present-day susceptibilities?

Records of Departmental Assembly contain the following:

"Whereas, General Don Manuel Micheltorena pretends to ignore the authority of the Departmental Assembly, by this simple fact failing in the observance of the Laws which constitute the corporation in existence, since he refused to receive the Commission appointed to call on the said Chief in order to conciliate the way for an agreement and avoid the evils that are inherent to a civil war, in Session of this (date) ordered as follows: 1st, The authority exercised in this department by Mr. Micheltorena is ignored."

Even the enterprising American, Don Abel Stearns, who played an active part in Los Angeles a few years prior and subsequent to the conquest, could not obtain relief as expeditiously as he desired.

In October, 1839, he sued Don Vicente de la Ossa to recover a debt of "Three Hundred and Thirty-Nine Dollars, four reals and six grains," and requested that defendant be summoned.

Defendant appeared, admitted the genuineness of the instrument sued on, admitted the debt, "which sum it has not been possible for me to pay on account of the scarcity of coin to which I have been reduced"—one respect in which a similarity between old and new conditions appears. He also says he will pay within a fixed time, and pledges as security "my person, property I have or may acquire, and together with them I submit myself to the authority and jurisdiction of the Honorable Judges who may intervene in my cases in order that they compel me to its fulfillment as if it were a sentence in form passed by authority of a matter adjudged and without any resource, by peremptory means, or in the manner that may be deemed convenient."

Afterwards complainant appears to push his claim. The Justice of the Peace proposed the means of conciliation, which privilege complainant declined, "by reason of my documents being already prepared." Records show the following: "Submitted and accepted as may be according to right. Let Don Vicente de la Ossa be cited and given to understand that if within the third day he does not pay or compromise with his creditor, execution will be issued on the property sufficient to cover the amount of his indebtedness."

Defendant showed that his house was being advertised and sale must be effected, for which reason he begged that a stay be granted. The Justice ordered complainant to appear, and he being asked if he agreed, execution was stayed. "Complainant being present was immediately notified; he said he hears it, and that he will wait at the most for two months, and with the stipulation that he be notified of the sale for the security of his pay."

The Second Justice proposed conciliation, which plaintiff refused because his document provided for an execution, and demanded change of venue to the court of the First Justice, which was granted.

Complainant shows that defendant's house cannot be sold until payment of a mortgage upon it, and protests against sale, unless plaintiff's claim is paid or secured before defendant's sale is closed. He then asks execution. March 16, Court of first instance orders Second Justice to enquire whether a deed to defendant's house was made in Second Justice's Court, and if so, defendant must be caused to appear and secure plaintiff's claim.

Second Justice reports, March 18, 1840, that when defendant and his proposed grantee appear in his court to execute or receive certificate of sale, he will order both to appear before the court of first instance, in order that defendant's vendee may suspend payment until proper settlement be made.

April 13, 1840, vendee notified court that certain cattle given for purchase of defendant's house are present, whereupon court orders that plaintiff's claim be paid.

Second Justice personally told defendant he must pay plaintiff, but defendant demanded that the cattle be delivered to him and that the cattle being in his possession, he would pay as best suited him.

Second Justice then ordered defendant to appear and deliver to plaintiff sufficient cattle to pay plaintiff's debt.

The record shows: "On this date, night having fallen, let it be proceeded to appoint persons to guard the cattle that Don Juan Callardo deliver to Vicente la Ossa (deft) in view that the said la Ossa did not want to take charge of it, saying he had to protest; and on the other hand Gallardo could not incur further expenses in the care of the cattle, for such reason it remaining in deposit with the proviso that the expenses run on the account of Don Vicente la Ossa by virtue of his demurring." (The word "demur" is evidently used in its original sense of "to delay.") April 14, 1840, defendant having refused to agree to the delivery of his cattle on account of awaiting the result of his petition, the decree upon which was received at an unreasonable hour, it is entered in the acts that by that reason this business remains suspended.

April 15, 1840, record shows that defendant having been summoned, the Second Justice proceeded with both parties to the place where the cattle were, where defendant offered to give plaintiff all the horses, which plaintiff refused. The Justice ordered plaintiff to take certain horses. Neither party "remained satisfied," but the Justice ordered that the decision be carried out.

April 16, the Justice proceeded "to see" that defendant deliver a portion of the cattle to plaintiff, and the parties refusing to agree on the price, it was ordered that plaintiff receive the cattle at the tariff price.

On the same day, the Justice attended at a certain corral, waiting for defendant to deliver the cattle to plaintiff, and, parties not having agreed, ordered that a certain number of cows be delivered to plaintiff, which, with horses theretofore delivered, left a balance of $12 still owing to plaintiff. Record shows that "plaintiff did not remain very well satisfied with the price of the animals, and he was told to receive them, and if he did not consider himself satisfied, he might make his claim as he saw fit, this proceeding being ended."

Plaintiff continued "not very well satisfied," and on April 21, filed his petition showing that the property delivered to him was not of the value claimed, and praying that such property be appraised, and that appraisers find the amount of damage caused to plaintiff by the difference in value "between this class of property and money or hides." Plaintiff prays the court to "take energetic measures" to cause defendant to pay, threatening an appeal, if his prayer be refused.

April 25th. Defendant was ordered to be cited to appear and answer whether he agrees, and the order was sent to his place of residence.

April 27th. Defendant not having appeared "up to date," a new order was made.

We have made several references to "courts of conciliation" and "conciliation cases." Such a case arose in 1840 in Los Angeles County.

The records show that a case involving disputed accounts was settled by arbitrating judges, the parties being Mr. Celis and Mr. Vignes.

After reciting the agreement to arbitrate, the record proceeds: "As to the personalities indulged in by Mr. Vignes against Mr. Celis, and by Mr. Celis against Mr. Vignes, they should give each other mutual satisfaction, giving to understand that they were not used with any animus or intention of injuring their honor, but only in the heat of passion in closing the contract for the boards. Both parties and the referees agreed to this, and they gave each other mutual satisfaction, remaining in the old harmony."

Report of referees contains the following: " . . . and seeing that the matter was already degenerating into odious personalities unsuitable to their education, they agreed," etc.

A certain draft involved in the controversy was ordered paid in hides and tallow. The holder of the draft protested, saying that, while hides and tallow are current in this country "alternately" with coin, the draft was for goods "sold in a market where the current coin is not hides and tallow, but silver or gold."

In another case the record shows: "A feast day having intervened, these proceedings are suspended."

In the same case one party accounted for non-delivery of a document by stating that "although he came to deliver it yesterday, he found the court closed on account of too much rain."

In the same case, "Owing to serious engagements of the Court today," proceedings suspended. Again, "Today the Court being somewhat at leisure, this expediente will be received."

In another case of conciliation the parties agree to appoint arbitrating judges to decide the matter. Their agreement of arbitration contains the following: "And the belligerent parties impose upon themselves a fine of two hundred dollars which shall be paid by the one who protests or promotes another suit which may override the sentence which may be dictated by the arbitrating judges."

In their "final sentence" the arbitrators found a sum due from defendant to plaintiff and allowed interest at the rate of two and a half per cent per month.

One complainant alleging that a certain Judge had exceeded his jurisdiction, after quoting the law on the subject, says: "Since the prescriptions of said law do not admit interpretation it must be supposed that the Hon. Judge read it mechanically since he has wished to take to himself attributes of a higher authority. . . . We must therefore be convinced that the conciliating Judge has not acted in conformity with the laws in force, but that through ignorance or malice he has acted in the matter with too much partiality. . . . This proceeding, your excellency, does not only trample upon our social compact, but it also ridicules the Supreme Government and wounds persons and authorities that must be respected and conciliated by reason of the privileges to them imparted by law." This proceeding certainly displayed a varied activity.

Another case is referred to as illustrative of procedure.

Suit being filed the following order was made: "Don Ygnacio Palomares not being in this city an order was issued for him to appear."

"Don Ygnacio Palomares having appeared today let it be communicated to him for the term of nine days. Thus I, Manuel Dominguez, Judge of the First Instance, decreed and ordered with my assistant witnesses according to law."

Plea to Jurisdiction.

"On this date, and in view of the preceding act Don Ygnacio Palomares was notified and said that he hears it and neither receives it nor answers it, on account of this tribunal not being the one that has to decide it; this he answered and signed with me and my assistant witnesses according to right."

In another case defendant asks an extension of time on the ground that, "By being prevented from it by some sickness I have suffered and some domestic attentions of preference." Extension was granted, "notwithstanding that the petitioner has not proved being sick and having been seen at his work."

Actions were sometimes prosecuted or defended by attorneys-in-fact. One so representing another was required to file his power of attorney or warrant of authority.

March 5, 1844, Don Vicente de la Ossa sued Don Juan Moreno, alleging that complainant had rendered services as attorney-in-fact for defendant in regard to a certain matter of inheritance and in making collections. Defendant appeared by Don A. M. Somosa. whose name appears in the proceeding in place of defendant's name.

In his answer, or what corresponded to an answer, defendant demands a bill of particulars in these words: "And as up to today there has not been established in the department a tariff of charges for these affairs, and neither does the said de la Ossa (plaintiff) manifest what kind of affairs were these he managed, it becomes necessary that your Honor summon this gentleman to present the legalized account of the expenses he incurred in those and to what number amounted the collection he made."

In response plaintiff says: "I do not know how Mr. Somosa (defendant's agent) could have stated this want, when by the simple reading of my said application a true knowledge is had of the foundation of my demand."

Plaintiff further says: "The formation of which my opponent asks to be required of me, if perchance I must form any, it is not the proper time for it; when the way for proofs is opened, I will do it, if it is convenient to me."

Testimony was taken, time for proofs being extended from time to time, and arguments were made by the attorneys-in-fact for both parties.

In his argument—or brief—plaintiff uses this language: "Vicente de la Ossa, a resident of this city, before your Honor in the time more in conformity to right say that as I live absolutely satisfied that the worthies of our beloved country never will be capable of countenancing a pugnacious and malicious proceeding, and will that of reason, therefore I will not occupy myself in answering point by point the writing of the attorney-in-fact for Don Juan Moreno, dated the 3rd instant, because I notice that in all his noise he has not any probability and it is only with sophistry and sagacious reflections that he thinks to mislead justice.

Referring to defendant's claim that he had received a cask of wine in part payment, plaintiff remarks: "He says I finished up one cask of wine which occupies eleven barrels, delivering to me gradually little by little. Oh what nonsense! . . . I cannot ask that the witness whom my opponent cites in his account be examined, because of not interpreting myself a fool. . . . oh what daring! oh what boldness! as if the authorities guided themselves by what we, the litigants, say and not by the justice called for by the case. . . . I finish by asking that you please consider the proofs presented by said attorney-in-fact of Moreno as extemporaneous and no value, as much for want of veracity as because of not being presented according to right."

Afterwards, it appears the parties were anxious to avoid a "contentious trial."

A contract in the nature of suretyship is stated as follows: "Los Angeles, May 14, 1846. On this date Don Leonardo Cota agreed that in case that Dementrio Villa fails in the payment of ten heifers within the space of five days counted from this date, the said Don Leonardo Cota will pay the ten heifers, and if not he will give twenty dollars in cash, which payment shall be made to Don Juan Ben, which was set down by agreement."

"On account of a fault committed toward the police Gregario was sentenced to 15 days of public work."

Contracts were evidenced by entries upon court records.

Verbal Transactions of Second Justice's Court show:

"For (being?) drunk and disorderly I sentenced peremptorily the Indian Mariano for 15 days to public works."

In regard to a horse trade the record of agreements shows: "Immediately Rios answered him (his opponent) that he was a bigger thief and that he would prove it and that he lied," etc.

A possible romance, not entirely lacking in suggestion of scandal, is shown by another record of the Second Justice: "Don Vicente Sanchez manifested that having ordered a pair of garters from Doña Dorotea Arce for the sum of fifty dollars, he received these garters and has given ten dollars on account; but the lady, after Sanchez had used them as his, and waited for her to deliver the balance, she changed and gave them to Don José Antonio Yorba, who claims them as his; and as it does not suit Sanchez's right to argue with Yorba, he wishes it to be entered and in order that he be not blamed as a swindler, as he undertook a trip to do to Santa Ana to argue with the lady and she hid herself away."

"Leave was given to José Avila to cure himself for 40 days, with the strong condition that he will not go to the grog-shops, nor go about on the streets loafing." An early instance of "probation."

More scandal. "Don Tomás Talamantes remained pledged as bondsman that within fifteen days Tomás Olivares will abandon without again setting foot in it the house and ranch of Tomás Antiveros." The surety also agrees that the young man shall pay one-half of his salary to his mother, and answers for his conduct, employment and good behavior.

The Justice recites that a certain Don "did not sign because he could not."

Paternal leniency appears in the sentence that "On this date Antonio Ma engaged to place 25 cart-loads of stone at the place where is to be built the City hall, for a fault which he committed; said cart-loads he will haul as soon as he gets through putting in a crop."

Prison guard given the right to prosecute an Indian, who by reason of the guard's neglect, had escaped from jail, it appearing that the guard was liable for certain fees, and also responsible for the Indian's punishment, in case the latter should not be retaken.

Before the Second Alternate Alcalde, "there appeared with their referees the Messrs. Don Guillermo Money and his wife Doña Isabel Rada against Don José Loreto Sepulveda suing him that by reason of the wife of the latter, Doña Sesaria Pantoja, having gone to the home of the plaintiff and insulted his said wife with blows and ('pulling of the horse' is the translation) for the reason that she said that Doña Isabel was with her husband Sepulveda; and that for such reason they had both been hurt in their marriage." Plaintiffs prayed that defendant's wife be punished. Defendant denied that he had told his wife that he had enjoyed the society of plaintiff's wife, and demanded proof. Plaintiff's wife replied that "she can justify the bad comportment and conduct of Doña Sesaria."

The Judge, seeing that the referees were unable to effect conciliation, wisely "kept out of it" and ordered that the parties proceed to suit.

An Irish gentleman appears on the records as Don José Simon O'Donoju.

A person "certified" that a party to a certain proceeding requested him to act as witness in regard to a certain transaction, but that he—person certifying—stated, "I could not serve him in that matter because I had not been present at any trade and that I did not wish to burden my conscience with calumnies of any kind."

In the same case subornation was attempted, one person testifying: "Then said J. offered me three bushels of wheat if I would give a deposition against said M. and on his making these propositions I would no longer listen to his conversation."

The record shows that a dispute over a parcel of land was settled by partition of the land in question.

Suit in equity.

Member of insolvent firm gives to his individual creditor a deed absolute in form, but intended as security. On going to settle and demand reconveyance, grantee claimed the property absolutely, and refused to reconvey. Grantor prays return of documents. Plaintiff prays that defendant be not permitted to refer to the bankruptcy, "because in the first place it does not concern him, and in the second it is well known that his spirit tends only to insult me, trying to blacken my honor and good conduct which he can never assail."

In response defendant says, *inter alia*, "That not having written a single word (in the present expediente) that might offend Mr. Petitioner, we are grateful for the healthy advice, and, as being grateful, correspond by telling him that he who has tow-tail should not go near the fire, because if he were told some day that he is bankrupt and kept money on hand, it will only be to repeat what this ill-advised creature has the effrontery to tell us, in outrage and contempt of the laws, and if the creditors and the Judge should call him to render accounts the only thing he could answer would be 'The fish die by the mouth.' "

Plaintiff replies: "Even if I wished to answer in the same manner in which the preceding coarse and disreputable writing is formed, my principles and good education do not allow it. . . . It seems, your Honor, that the addition to my first writing has been treated with the utmost contempt by the court under your charge, as proved by the effrontery with which the opposing party, absolutely deviating himself from the question, continues insulting me with nonsense and proverbs such as Sancho Panza would not be capable of spouting out when talking with Don Quixote; and lastly I repeat to you my prayer in this particular, making you responsible for the results that may ensue for not listening to me in justice, because my opponent does not respect our being before a tribunal which must be respected."

In directing the defendant to answer, the court says: "And the belligerent parties are cautioned to stop all personalities and insults, or the corresponding fine will be imposed."

Defendant, as indicated by his answer, evidently wishes to continue his recriminations.

Plaintiff, responding to defendant's answer, speaking of his obligation and intention of preserving his name, says: "I find myself, therefore, under the obligation of destroying the slanderous insinuations of my opposing party." Plaintiff refers to the bankruptcy of his firm, saying he will not call the name of the one who caused his misfortunes, "because it would be useless," and because "my just resentment closes before the grave."

Plaintiff states to the court that what seemed just to him was to leave his interest in firm property to firm creditors, and his individual property to individual creditors. Arbitrating judges decided that upon payment of amount due defendant from plaintiff, defendant surrender all documents to plaintiff.

The parties complied with the decree, but defendant protested and asked that the expediente be delivered to him to be used in making an appeal "when there is some superior tribunal established in the country."

CHIPS FROM THE WORKSHOP OF HISTORY

By CHARLES AMADON MOODY.

IN OTHER pages Mr. Lummis has condensed the story of the Making of Los Angeles, reviewing with philosophic insight the varied factors, far separated from one another in space and time, which have blended for her structure, and the forces which have operated to compact widely incongruous elements into that marvelous entity we call Los Angeles. My task is less serious—the gathering and arrangement of certain fragments from the workshop of history, some of them taken because they are indices to the character of the builders of the elder day and the materials with which they worked, others for no better reason than that they appeal to my own fancy and may please another's. They have been picked up in various places—a few from the lips of persons yet living who took part in their making, others from sundry written records, but far the greater part from papers read before the Historical Society by J. M. Guinn, indefatigable delver into the archives, and from his History of Los Angeles. Without his patient work, this article would have been impossible, or would have taken entirely different shape.

To begin at the very beginning, the first men of Caucasian blood ever to set foot on the site of Los Angeles were those who made up the expedition which Governor Gaspar de Portolá led from San Diego to Monterey in 1769. August 1st of that year the expedition had camped near the present site of San Gabriel Mission to celebrate the jubilee of Our Lady of the Angels of Porciuncula. (It was to the convent of Porciuncula, in Italy, that St. Francis of Assisi retired in 1210 to work out the plans for the great religious order which bears his name.) Next day, says Father Crespi in his diary—this is the first of my pickings from Guinn—"We came to a rather wide cañada having a great many cottonwood and alder trees. Through it ran a beautiful river toward the north-northeast and curving around the point of a cliff it takes a direction to the south . . . We gave (it) the name of Porciuncula." An Indian village called Yang-na—a cluster of huts built from sticks and roofed and woven together with flag-stalks—occupied a tiny part of the city that was to be, and its dwellers greeted the first white men they had ever seen with full courtesy. Crespi says: "Immediately at our arrival about eight Indians came to visit us from a large *ranchería* situated pleasantly among the woods on the river's bank. The gentiles made us presents of trays heaped with pinales, chia and other herbs. The captain carried a string of shell beads and they

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Most of the illustrations are from photographs by C. C. Pierce & Co.

threw us three handfuls. Some of the old men smoked from well-made clay bowls, blowing three times smoke in our faces. We gave them some tobacco and a few beads and they retired well satisfied." On the plain beyond the river they found a vineyard of wild grapes and rose bushes in full bloom. Crespi notes: "This is the best locality we have yet seen for a mission, besides having all the resources required for a large town."

In 1777, having carefully examined the country from San Diego to San Francisco, Governor Felipe de Neve advised the establishment of two pueblos, one on the Rio de Guadalupe (San José stands there now) and one on the Rio de Porciuncula. The recommendation was carried out first in San José, owing to the proximity of the presidios of San Francisco and Monterey, and it was almost four years later (Sept. 4, 1781) when with mass and procession and waving banners and musket-fire the Pueblo de Nuestra Señora la Reina de Los Angeles began to be. Of the eleven *pobladores* who had come from Mexico with their families, two were Spaniards, four Indians, two mulattos, one negro, and one mestizo (Guinn's list omits No. 4, Mesa by name, and I have not found his lineage elsewhere), no one of whom could read or write. They had presumably been tempted by the government's offer to grant to each head of a family settling in California a house-lot, a tract of land for cultivation, $116.50 a year for the first two years and $60 yearly for the next three; also "under condition of repayment. . . . two mares, two cows and one calf, two sheep and two goats, all breeding animals, and one yoke of oxen or steers, one plow-point, one hoe, one spade, one axe, one sickle, one wood-knife, one musket and one leather shield, two horses and one cargo mule. To the community

A FAMILY GROUP IN THE ELDER DAYS

there shall likewise be given the males corresponding to the total number of cattle of different kind distributed among all the inhabitants, one forge and anvil, six crowbars, six iron spades or shovels, and the necessary tools for carpenter and cast work."

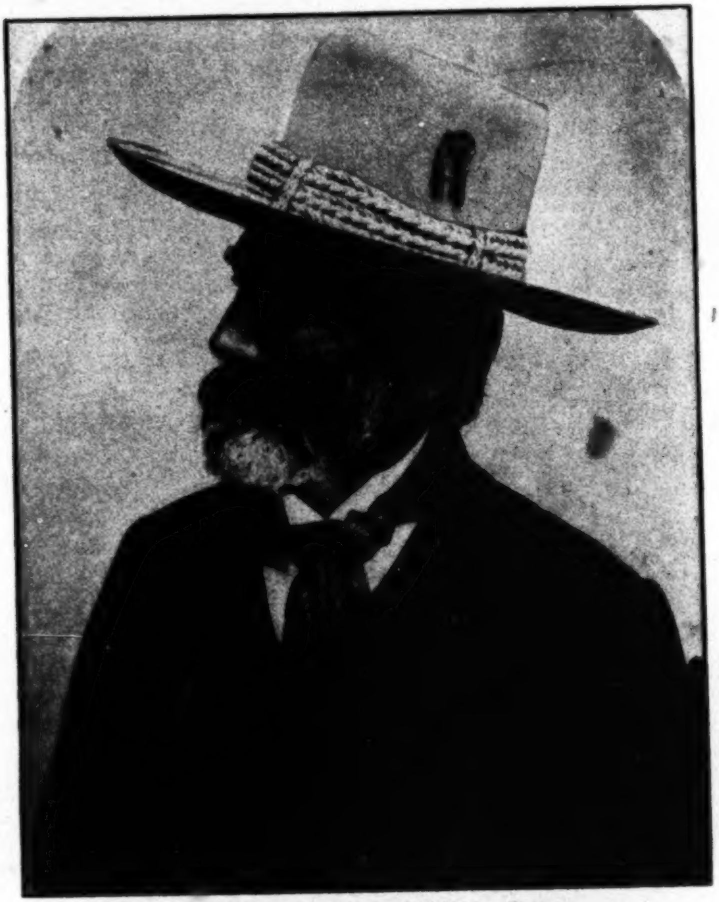
In 1790 a census showed 30 families (141 persons); 29 dwellings, a town hall, barrack, *cuartél*, and granaries, all surrounded by an adobe wall. In 1800 the population had increased to 315, and in 1810 to 415. Before 1820 the first man to whom English was a native tongue had reached Los Angeles—Joseph Chapman, from Massachusetts, a member of the crew of that Bouchard, who sailing under letters of marque, ravaged the coast of California in 1818.

Don José Antonio Lugo
From a painting in possession of Chamber of Commerce

Chapman was captured during the raid on Monterey, and brought to Los Angeles by Don Antonio Maria Lugo; he married Señorita Guadalupe Ortega, built the first mill in Southern California at San Gabriel, and lived for some thirty years as *José el Inglés.*

But one Yankee Jack-of-all-trades with a semi-piratical experience does not make an American invasion, and almost a score of years later the census list of 1836 contained the names of just twenty-eight adult males born in the United States and then resident in Los Angeles. With them were three who named England as the place of their nativity, three from France, two from Ireland, one from Germany and one from Norway. One of the Frenchmen was Louis

Vignes, who, according to J. Albert Wilson (in his "History of Los Angeles County") came here by way of the Sandwich Islands in 1831, with a stock of devotional ornaments and trinkets, which he sold at such good profits as to make him quite wealthy. With part of his profits he bought a vineyard east of Alameda street and in 1834 planted the first orange orchard in the city, using slips from the San Gabriel Mission. In 1851, offering his Aliso vineyard for sale, he advertised: "There are two orange gardens that yield from five thousand to six thousand oranges in the season. The vineyard, with forty thousand vines, thirty-two thousand now bearing, will yield one thousand barrels of wine per annum, the quality of which is well known to be superior." Of the twenty-eight Americans not one whose record would not be interesting, but here is space barely to name only a few. There was Jacob Leese, who was a merchant here from 1833, and in 1836 put up the first building at Yerba Buena, now better known as San Francisco; and John Temple, who with George Rice had opened in 1827 the first department store in this pueblo—they called it "general merchandise" then. The Temple Block, standing today, was built (or the larger part of it) by him in 1858. At one time he held a ten-year lease on the government mint in the City of Mexico, and refused a million-dollar offer for it. William Wolfskill, Kentuckian by birth, had been hunter and trapper for many a year before he came to Los Angeles in 1831. With him came (quoting now Col. J. J. Warner) "a number of New Mexicans, some of whom had taken *serapes* and *fresadas* (woolen blankets) with them for the purpose of trading them to the Indians in exchange for beaver skins. On their arrival in California they advantageously disposed of their blankets to the rancheros in exchange for mules. . . . The appearance of these mules in New Mexico, owing to their large size, compared with those at that time used in the Missouri and Santa Fé trade . . . caused quite a sensation in New Mexico, out of which sprung up a trade, carried on by means of caravans or pack animals . . . which flourished for some ten or twelve years. . . . They brought the woolen fabrics of New Mexico, and carried back mules: also silk and other Chinese goods." He planted the second orange orchard in Los Angeles, covering all the ground now bounded by San Pedro, Alameda, Third and Seventh streets. In the '50's for several years he averaged a net income of one hundred dollars from each of his trees, but in 1856 the "scale" made its appearance, and ruined crops were the rule for many a year In 1862, according to Hittell, more than two-thirds of the 2500 orange trees in California were in Wolfskill's Los Angeles orchard. Don Juan (Jonathan Trumbull) Warner, from the Nutmeg State, reached here in December, 1831, and spent his first summer in hunt-



Don Francisco Garcia, 112 Years Old

ing sea-otter along the coast. In 1840, while lecturing on California in the East, he made what was probably the first public suggestion of a transcontinental railroad. "Warner's Ranch," familiar in recent years as the seat of an "Indian question," became his property in 1843. For almost fifty years he played an important part in the life of Los Angeles, being at various times merchant, politician, newspaper-publisher, historian, and much beside.

To Don Abel Stearns (the last of the twenty-eight whom I can name here) a separate paragraph is given. It would take a separate volume to consider his life with reasonable fullness—a volume which would have to touch upon pretty much all the history of Southern California, political, financial and social, from about 1830 for several decades. Coming to California in 1828, already a naturalized citizen of Mexico, he soon commenced business in Los Angeles. Swiftly and surely he won for himself success of every kind, including the winning as his bride a lovely and aristocratic girl of Spanish descent, whose father was younger than himself. Moreover, he was counted so unbeautiful that his cattle-herders were wont to make merry over a little ditty of their own composition which has been roughly translated:

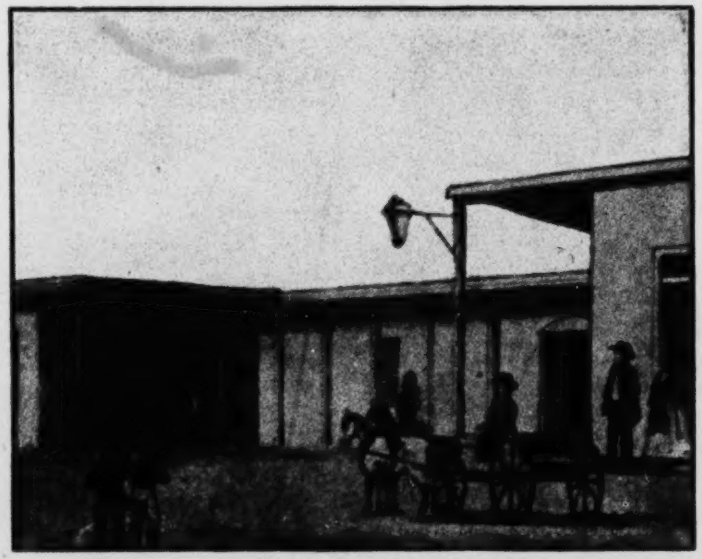
"Two little doves sang on a laurel,—
How lovely Doña Arcadia, how homely Don Abel."

Yet (or should it perhaps be therefore?) they lived happily together for more than the span of a generation. Before 1840 he had built a home which, though of adobe and only one story high, was commonly known as *El Palacio de Don Abel*—and with good reason, as the dancing hall 100 feet long may indicate. Within the "palace," too, a princely hospitality was dispensed—indeed this might be said of almost every home in the California of that day, according to its means. It was Don Abel's gold that was the first from California to reach the Philadelphia mint—$344.75 worth of it, sent around Cape Horn by sailing vessel, and deposited at the mint July 8, 1843. This was from the placers forty miles from Los Angeles, where gold was found more than seven years before Marshall's discovery in the

DON ABEL STEARNS

Sutter millrace set the world afire. (This first gold-find in California was made March 9, 1841, by Francisco Lopez, a herdsman for Don Antonio del Valle, in the San Francisco Cañon on del Valle's ranch, while digging for wild onions with his sheath-knife during a noonday rest. Many hundred thousand dollars were taken from these placers.) Only one more note concerning Don Abel is possible here, and that touches one of the least significant facts in his record. In 1858, according to the assessment roll, his wealth was more than twice as great as that of any other man in the county.

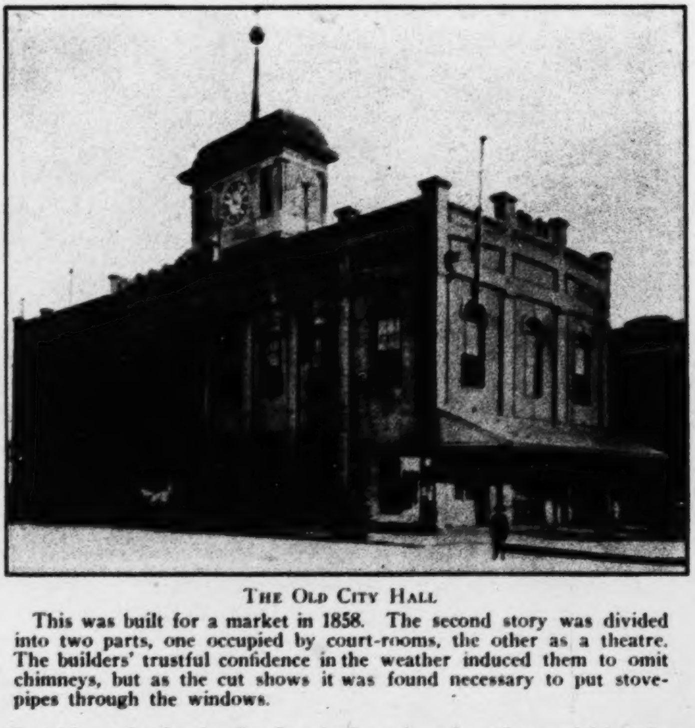
This is a good place to speak of an early attempt to represent Los Angeles pictorially, of which a reproduction from photograph is used as frontispiece herewith. The photograph bears the legend "Los Angeles in 1840," but that is somebody's guess and is out of the way by more than ten years, as will be made evident in a moment. The little building on the hill in the lower right-hand corner of the engraving is the old *cuartél*, the jail of the Mexican days. This was later bought by Hon. B. S. Eaton and improved for a residence, and there was born Fred Eaton, who was to become Mayor of Los Angeles and to be the first dreamer of a great dream that we are now rapidly seeing realized—the bringing of the Owens River into Los Angeles. Just above and to the left of the *cuartél* is what stands for Don Abel's palace, and just back of that is the shingle-roofed



"El Palacio de Don Abel" in 1857
From an old print

house which Mrs. S. C. Foy pointed out to me the other day (in the picture, of course—the actual house disappeared long ago) as the one in which she first lived in Los Angeles, in 1852. She was Lucinda Macy then, daughter of Dr. Obed Macy, and had just begun to go to private school. On one side of the Macys, John G. Downey, afterward Governor of California, lived and kept a drug store; on the other was being printed the first newspaper in Los Angeles, the *Star*. Now just the fact of this house appearing in the picture fixes its date as later than 1850—for the house was not built until 1851. It came from Boston by sailing vessel around Cape Horn, having been made complete there and only needing to be put together here. From San Pedro to Los Angeles it was hauled by oxen on just such a *carreta* as is shown in another illustration on these pages. In the same way, too, about this time came houses of corrugated iron.

A bit about how Dr. Macy came here fits in very well just at this point, and may be recommended to those later comers who have found a four-day trip across the continent in a Pullman car somewhat tedious. With his wife and eight children, he started from Indiana with an ox team in April, 1850, being joined at the Missouri river by a married daughter (seven of the nine children, by the way, are still alive, one of them dying from cholera during the trip.) At Salt Lake City they remained two months, a grandchild being added to the family the while. Leaving there in October, they pushed forward as rapidly as possible, supplies dwindling and cattle getting gaunter and feebler as the days stretched out. The last four hundred miles they made on foot, mother and children as well as the father. At the foot of Caion Pass, they had come to the last handful of meal, when another of the little train who had found a few beans at the bottom of his sack shared with them. The beans were just cooked when the kettle was by some mishap overturned and the breakfast spilled into the ashes. The mother, who up to that time had remained cheerful under every discouragement, was not proof against this, and sighed: "Well, it does seem as if the Lord didn't intend to stand by us," while the hungry children scraped up the beans out of the ashes and ate them. Coming across Cajon Pass they had only mustard greens to eat. On Christmas Day, they stood where they could look down on the valleys of Southern California, green after the early winter rains, and the children of that day, themselves grandparents now, still remember how Father turned to catch Mother in his arms, saying, "Lucinda, this is Paradise!" A practical taste of paradise the children soon had, for at the Prudhomme ranch they were given a quarter of beef (the first fresh meat since leaving Salt Lake), air-dried grapes, popcorn, and other comestibles sufficiently appetizing. Dr. Macy's first business venture was to raise a crop of onions at El Monte, which he took by sailing vessel to San Francisco. During the voyage the onions turned soft on the outside, but, finding that they were firm inside, Dr. Macy hired men to peel off the outer layers, and sold what remained at a profit of some thousands of dollars. In telling me some memories of these early days not long ago, Mrs. Foy mentioned that she learned her A B C's from the Bible on the way to California. She did not mention that at the first public school examination ever held in Los Angeles in June, 1856, "among the young ladies conspicuous for general proficiency," according to the newspaper report, was Lucinda Macy.



THE OLD CITY HALL

This was built for a market in 1858. The second story was divided into two parts, one occupied by court-rooms, the other as a theatre. The builders' trustful confidence in the weather induced them to omit chimneys, but as the cut shows it was found necessary to put stove-pipes through the windows.

Speaking of schools, the first in Los Angeles (I am picking from Guinn again now) was opened in 1817 by Maximo Piña, an invalid soldier, at a salary of $140 a year. He taught for two years—then no more school until 1827. In that year Luciano Valdez opened a school for which, on September 29th, the Alcalde paid, as appears upon the city archives, $12 for a bench and table purchased at San Gabriel—and likely enough made by the aforementioned Chapman of piratical inclinations. In 1834-5 two successive schoolmasters quit because the *Ayuntamiento* (of which more hereafter) refused to increase their stipend from $15 to $20 per month. An account of the expenditures made for the public school from February to December, 1834, shows: Primers $1, blackboard $2, earthen jar for water $2.50, ink $1, string for ruling blackboard 50 cents, ink well 37 cents, total $7.37. February 2, 1844, Don Guadalupe Medina, preceptor of the "Lancastorian School of Los Angeles," rendered an inventory of books and furniture, from which it appears that the public school equipment at that date, 103 children being under instruction, consisted of 36 spelling books, 11 second readers, 14 catechisms by Father Ripaldi, 1 table without cover, 1 writing desk, 1 blackboard, 6 benches. The first schoolhouse built by the city was put up in 1854 on the corner of Spring and Second, now occupied by the Bryson Block, was of brick, two stories high, and cost about $6000. In 1870 this schoolhouse was still considered too far away from the business center to hold a teachers' institute in.

The *Ayuntamiento* was mentioned a few lines back. This was the governing body of the city and of all the territory from San Juan Capistrano to San Fernando. It was composed of two Alcaldes, six Regidores, a Secretary and a Syndico. The Alcalde combined the functions of Mayor, President of the Council and Judge. The Syndico acted as City Attorney, Tax and License Collector, and Treasurer, receiving a commission on his collections. The members of the Ayuntamiento served without pay, but were fined $3 for absence from any meeting without good excuse. They were required to appear at the meetings "attired in black apparel, so as to add solemnity to the meetings." In taking office, the new member was required to "kneel before a crucifix placed on a table or dais, with his right hand on the Holy Bible; all the members of the Ayuntamiento shall rise and remain standing with bowed heads while the Secretary reads from the oath prescribed by law; and on the member saying, 'I swear to do * * *,' the President will answer: 'If thou so doest, God will reward thee; if thou doest not, may He call thee to account.'" On critical occasions all the citizens were summoned to the meeting of the Ayuntamiento by beating the long roll on the drum, anyone not heeding the summons being liable to a fine of $3. The question at issue was then settled, after discussion, by a majority vote of all present. It appears that the Referendum is not so new in Los Angeles, after all.

Here are certain ordinances, taken from Guinn:

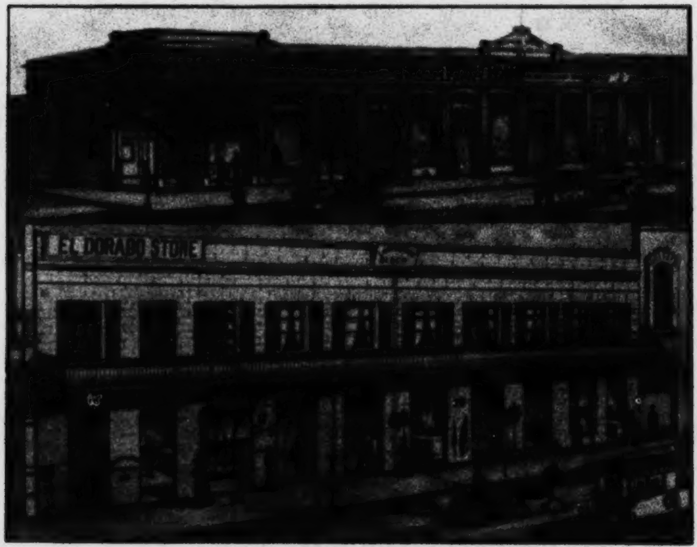
"A license of $2 shall be paid for all dances, except marriage dances, for which permission shall be obtained from the Alcalde.'

"Every individual giving a dance at his house or at any other house without first having obtained permission from the Alcalde will be fined $5 for the first offense, and for the second and third punished according to law."

"All individuals serenading promiscuously around the streets of the city at night without first having obtained permission from the Alcalde will be fined $1.50 for the first offense, $3 for the second offense, and for the third punished according to law."

"Every person not having any apparent occupation in this city or its jurisdiction is hereby ordered to look for work within three days, counting from the day this ordinance is published. If not complied with he will be fined $2 for the first offense, $4 for the second offense, and will be given compulsory work for the third."

January 17, 1837, the following was passed unanimously: "The Roman Catholic apostolic religion shall prevail throughout this jurisdiction; and any person publicly professing another religion shall be prosecuted." But there is no record of any prosecution under that law.



Two Important Blocks in 1880
With a little eye-strain, one may find the City Council Chambers, with the Chief of Police in adjoining quarters

In 1844, smallpox being epidemic and there being no physicians in the town, the Ayuntamiento issued a proclamation with a list of hygienic rules which were read by a guard at each house. Some of the rules were "to refrain from eating peppers and spices that stimulate;" "to wash all salted meats before using;" "to refrain from eating unripe fruit;" "all residents in good health to bathe and cleanse themselves once in eight days;" "all travelers on inland roads to halt at the distance of four leagues from the town and remain in quarantine three days, during which time they shall wash their clothes."

In 1827 the total disbursements of the city amounted to $478.25. In August, 1835, there were six bar-rooms, eleven stores and one billiard-room. The license for maintaining a bar-room was 50 cents a month, and for a store or billiard-room $1 monthly.

In 1847, when the city passed into American control, the following property, besides a number of documents, was scheduled as belonging to the Ayuntamiento: One white wooden table, two benches of same material, two bottles of ink, two inkstands and a ruler, an old box with papers, two pairs of andirons in the jail, two pairs of handcuffs with key, collections of papers of police, and other loose papers relating to pending business.

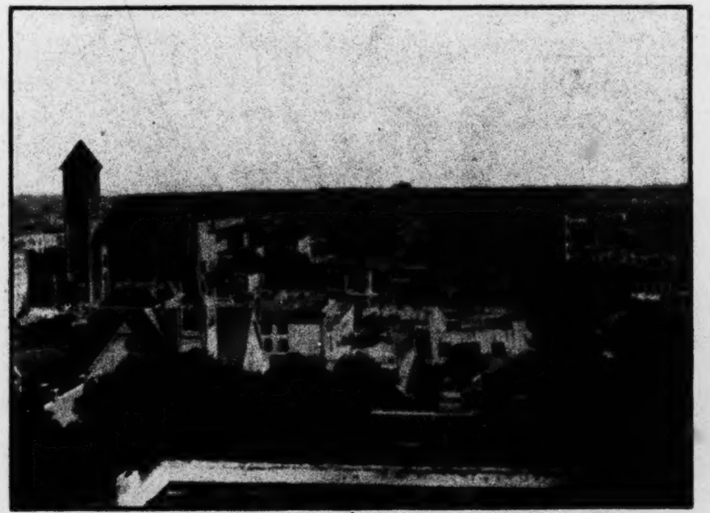
Before the Gringo came, the city officials seem to have discharged their duties faithfully and honorably. This has not always been true since. To mention only two cases, in 1870 the Mayor and members of the Council were arrested for unlawfully issuing city scrip, but were discharged. February 1, 1879, the Express reports the following resolutions adopted at a largely attended mass-meeting:

"Whereas, We, the people of Los Angeles, having been long suffering and patient, have seen our hard-earned money paid as taxes to irresponsible city officials, to be by them squandered and lost;

"Whereas, Up to the present time, civil law has been insufficient to give us protection from genteel thieves and plunderers; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the citizens of Los Angeles, spare no means or expense to thoroughly investigate the financial affairs of Los Angeles, including moneys collected as taxes or in any way belonging to the city of Los Angeles, as well as the various public contracts, and disposal of city lands and property; and that we solemnly pledge ourselves that all parties found guilty of public robbery, plunder, defaulting, or public swindling, or cheating Los Angeles out of her real wealth, shall be punished: first, by civil law, if possible; but in the event of the failure of civil proceedings, then we shall stand pledged as men and citizens to use that higher law of self-protection, and bring all such public plunderers to speedy and condign punishment."

The threat of the concluding phrase was by no means an idle one. There were doubtless many there who had taken part in the early days in the work of the vigilantes. The word at once brings San Francisco to mind, but the fact is that "in the first 25 years of American rule in Los Angeles 35 men were executed by vigilance committees; during the same period only eight were hanged by vigilantes in San Francisco." (Guinn.) And assuredly there was need of stern action for self-protection, since the town was one of the "toughest" in the country during the '50's. In 1854 there was said to have been an average of one violent death for every day in the year. As for gambling, it was a recognized vocation. A lady still living here well remembers peeping in at the windows of the public room in the leading hotel where gambling went on in the '50's day and night, and tells of a certain Captain, a great gamester, who lived with his wife at the hotel. It was always easy to tell whether the Captain was winning or losing, by noticing whether his wife was singing cheerfully or going around in glum silence. One day when the Captain's wife had been singing with particular jubilance, the little girl was invited into the room to "help make the bed." The lifting of the mattress disclosed to the child's astonished eyes a space about three feet square completely covered with $50-"slugs," as the great octagonal pieces coined in San Francisco were called. Nor did public gambling cease with the '50's. Here is a bit from the News of February 13, 1872:


Los Angeles Just After the "Boom" of the '80's
The Bradbury and Stimson blocks had just been built, and were the most imposing business structures in the city

"Sonora is inhabited chiefly by the lowest classes of our native Californian population. Main street, the principal avenue passing through it, is lined on each side by brothels, gambling dens, and miserable billiard and drinking hells. The game Keno seems to be the most popular. At a small table facing the open door-way, a few vigorous shakes of the cylinder are given, and the game commences. A girl of fifteen or sixteen years of age utters an exclamation in Spanish, and after comparing the dice with her card is pronounced the winner of the pot. Indian women congregate in front of the saloon where they have obtained the liquor that has intoxicated them, with disheveled hair, foaming mouths, disordered and dilapidated garments, they present a disgusting sight, while their discordant voices, joining in some Indian song, grate harshly upon the ear. In front of a row of crumbling adobes are a number of game-cocks, picketed at a regular distance apart. Perchance a hand-to-hand fight with knives will close the day's orgies. In striking contrast with these scenes of debauchery and degradation is that of a couple of Sisters of Charity, proceeding from one house of poverty to another on their blessed mission of mercy."

One more word as to the early methods of dealing with crime will be enough for these pages. September 29, 1849, Stephen C. Foster, in acknowledging his appointment by the military Governor of California as Prefect of the District of Los Angeles, wrote:

SPRING ST. ENTRANCE OF THE OLD "ROUND HOUSE"
This was a popular pleasure resort in the '80's

"I beg leave to state that this district is particularly exposed to the depredations of Indian horse-thieves and other evil disposed persons, and at present the inhabitants are badly armed and powder cannot be obtained at any price. Under these circumstances I would respectfully request that you place at my disposal for the defense of the lives and property of the citizens of said district, subject to such conditions as you may deem proper, the following arms and ammunition, viz.: One hundred flint-lock muskets with corresponding accoutrements; ten thousand flint-lock ball and buckshot cartridges; five hundred musket flints."

For its first 54 years Los Angeles was not a city, but a pueblo. May 23, 1835, the decree was signed in the City of Mexico which declared that "the town of Los Angeles, Upper California, is erected to a city, and shall be for the future the capital of that country." And capital Los Angeles remained until the American occupancy.

Its boundaries had already been designated as "two leagues to each wind from the centre of the Plaza"—enclosing a little matter of a hundred square miles. The city endeavored to establish its claim to this entire territory before the U. S. Land Commission, which commenced its sessions in 1851, but in 1856 the commission conceded the claim as to about 28 square miles, rejecting it as to the rest. The first official survey and plot of the city was made by Lieutenant Ord in 1849. Of this, Guinn says:

"Ord probably made an accurate survey, but many of the blocks are now irregular; some contain an excess and others are short, and some of the streets have drifted away from their original locations. This is in part due to the easy-going methods of those early days. The Ayuntamiento was to have placed permanent monuments to mark the corners of the blocks, but neglected to do so. The corner stakes were convenient for picketing mustangs and were rapidly disappearing. The Council, a year or so after the survey was made, gave Juan Temple a contract to place stone monuments to mark the corners. He hired a gang of Mexicans to do the work. If they found a corner stake, they placed a monument; if not, some one of the gang paced off the length of the block and set the corner stone. The excess in some blocks and the shortage in others might be accounted for if we could find out whether it was a long-legged or a short-legged *paisano* that did the stepping. The price of Ord survey lots (120x165) on Spring street in the fall of '49 and spring of '50 ranged from $25 to $50 each.

MAIN STREET ENTRANCE OF "THE ROUND HOUSE"

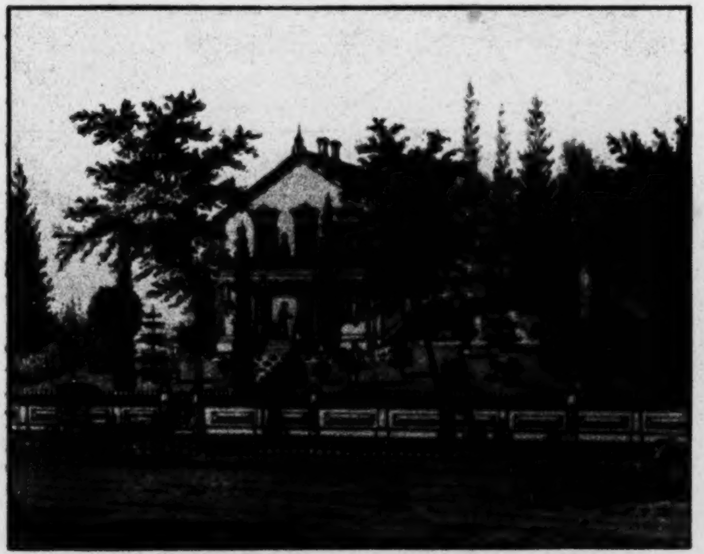
"The names of the streets on Ord's plan are given in both Spanish and English; beginning with Main they are as follows: Calle Principal—Main street; Calle Primavera—Spring street, named for the season spring; Calle Fortin—Fort street; Calle Loma—Hill street; Calle Accytuna—Olive street; Calle de La Caridad—The Street of Charity (now Grand avenue); Calle de Las Esperanzas—The Street of Hopes; Calle de Las Flores—The Street of Flowers;

Calle de Los Chapules—The Street of Grasshoppers (now Pearl street). North of the Plaza church the north and south streets were the Calle de Eternidad—Eternity street, so named because it had neither beginning nor end, or, rather, each end terminated in the hills. Calle del Toro—Bull street, significant of the national pastime of Spain and Mexico—the bull fight. Calle de Las Avispas—Hornet street; an exceedingly lively street at times when the hornets had business engagements with the *paisanos*. Calle de Las Adobes—Adobe street, well named. The east and west streets were Calle Corta—Short street; Calle Alta—High street; Calle de Las Virgines—Street of Virgins; Calle del Colegio—College street, the only street that retains its primitive name.

"The Calle de Las Chapules was for many years the extreme western street of the city. The name originated thus: On certain years, mostly during the dry or drouth years, myriads of grasshoppers hatched on the low grassy plains of the Ballona and Cienegas. When they had devoured all vegetation where they originated, they took flight, and, flying with the wind, moved in great clouds towards the east—like the locusts of Egypt, devouring everything in their course. When the destroying hosts reached Calle de Las Chapules, the *vinatero* knew his grape crop for that season was doomed. The voracious hopper would not leave a green leaf on his vines, and the vineyardist considered himself fortunate if the destroying host did not devour the bark as well as the leaves. Calle Primavera—Spring street, sixty or seventy years ago (this was written in 1895) was known as the Calle de La Caridad—the Street of Charity. The aristocratic part of the city in those days was in the neighborhood of the Plaza and on Upper Main street. Spring

WHERE R. R. PASSENGERS LANDED IN 1880

street being well out in the suburbs, its inhabitants were mostly peons and Mexicans of the poorer class, who were dependent largely upon the charity of their wealthier neighbors. There is a tradition, which I have not been able to verify by written record, that back about the beginning of the century, Spring street was known as Calle Cuidado—Lookout, or Beware street, so called because of the numerous washes and gulches cutting across it from the low foothills."



Residence of H. T. Hazard, 123 Spring St., in '80
From a contemporary print

Not even a stage-coach ran into Los Angeles until 1851, in which year Gregory's Great Atlantic and Pacific Express brought in Eastern mails in one month and nineteen days. Before that time passengers arriving at San Pedro by sailing vessel came the rest of the way on horseback, unless, as sometimes happened, the half-broken bronco and his unaccustomed rider parted company en route. But regular postal service had been established long before. "At the beginning of Washington's administration, in 1789, the longest continuous mail route in the United States was from Falmouth, in Maine, to Savannah, Georgia, a distance of about 1000 miles. This was not a through service, but was made up of a number of short lines or carries. At the same time, across the continent on the Pacific coast, the soldier mail-carriers of the Spanish king, starting from San Francisco on the first day of each month, rode over a continuous route of 1500 miles to Loreto, in Lower California, collecting, as they went southward, from each mission, presidio and pueblo its little budget of mail, and returning, brought to the colonists of Alta California their mail from Mexico, making in all a round trip of 3000 miles." (Guinn.) In 1849-50 the nearest approach to a postoffice in Los Angeles was a tub standing on the end of a store-counter, into which the letters were dumped, and from which those expecting mail helped themselves. In 1858 the Butterfield stage route was established, running a semi-weekly stage from San Francisco to St. Louis and Memphis, via Los Angeles, Yuma and Tucson, and El Paso, first in 24 days, then in 21. For this mail service the U. S. Government paid a subsidy of $600,000 a year, while in 1859 the postal receipts over the route were only $27,000.

When stages were first put on between San Pedro and Los Angeles, the fare was $10. On the steamer line established between San Pedro and San Francisco, in the early '50's, cabin-passage cost $55, the trip taking four days, and the bill-of-fare consisting of hard bread, salt beef, potatoes, and coffee without milk or sugar.

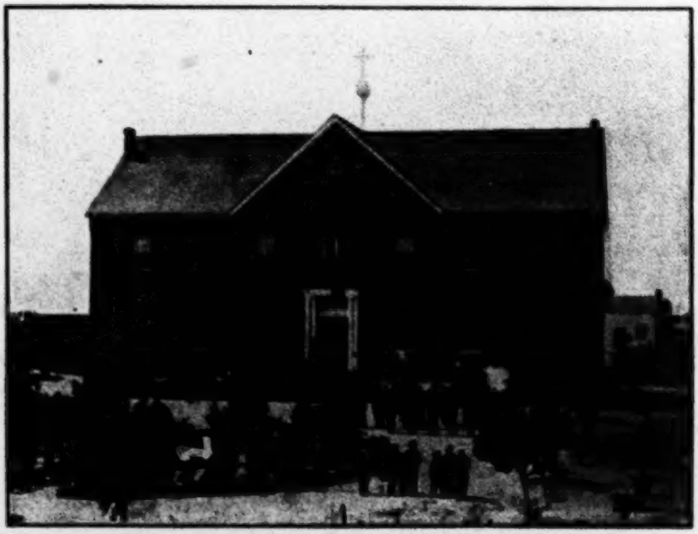
January 8, 1858, one finds this newspaper record: "A drove of fourteen camels, under the management of Lieutenant Beale, arrived in Los Angeles. They were on their way from Fort Tejon to the Colorado River and the Mormon country, and each animal was packed with 1000 pounds of provisions and military stores. With this load they made from thirty to forty miles per day, finding their own subsistence in even the most barren country, and going without water from six to ten days at a time." (A full account of this novel experiment in freighting appeared in OUT WEST for April, 1907.)

The first railroad to run into Los Angeles was one connecting this city with San Pedro. To the construction of this the county subscribed $150,000, and the city $75,000. The last rail was laid October 26, 1869, and 1500 people enjoyed a free round trip on that day. November 5, 1872, the city and county voted to turn over to the Southern Pacific all their stock in the San Pedro & Los Angeles Railroad ($225,000 worth), together with $377,000 in 20-year 7 per cent. bonds, and sixty acres for depot grounds, as a subsidy. September 6, 1876, the last spike was driven in the line connecting Los Angeles with San Francisco, and a great banquet and ball celebrated the event. The Santa Fé was completed in May, 1887, without subsidy or concession. Its original connection with San Diego, via the Temecula Cañon, was washed out in the flood year of 1889, and the present line to San Diego was built in 1891.

The early water system of Los Angeles consisted of neither more nor less than the irrigating ditches—*zanjas*—plus Indians who brought water in buckets to customers. A little later water-barrels were rolled through the streets, and in the early '50's water-carts came into use. In 1857 a brick reservoir in the center of the Plaza, supplied by pumps operated by a wheel in the *zanja*, became the water-distributing center for the little community. Twice between 1860 and 1870 floods in the river swept away the dam, and the city was left without a water supply. Los Angeles was not lighted by gas until 1867, though oysters and ice had made their appearance ten years earlier.

The first hive of bees is said to have been brought to Los Angeles September 4, 1864, having been purchased in San Francisco for $150. Two swarms from this hive sold the next April for $100 each, as they were clustered on the bush without hiving—apparently a bee in the hand not being counted worth two in the bush. Honey sold in that year for $1.50 per pound. September 21, 1854, butter was quoted at $1 per pound, and eggs at 75 cents per dozen.

"The purchases made by the *rancheros* in those days are the subject of many regretful recollections by old merchants. Thus John O. Wheeler, Esq., started a store (general merchandise) in 1850, on the very ground where his office now is"—this is Taylor, writing in 1880—"and he says his business averaged from $5000 to $6000 per day. Thus Mr. John Jones, another prominent merchant in the years succeeding 1832, frequently cleared (says his widow) $60,000 per annum over and above all expenses—from the local and Mormon trade. The usual order for goods of a California gentleman was *his sword;* this was much more frequently sent than his signature, and was quite as well known. Nearly all goods were purchased in unbroken packages, and prices were never asked."



St. Vincent's College in 1879

In spite of the large business done, Los Angeles remained without a bank until 1868. The result was (quoting now ex-Gov. J. G. Downey) that "every merchant who had a safe was a repository of money belonging to friends. During the three years of active business of my own, 1851, 1852 and 1853, I used to have in my safe $200,000; each depositor putting in his sack or bag of buckskin, filled with gold-dust or $50 octagonal slugs, tying with a string, and taking no receipt, and when he wanted money he called for his bag, took out what he wanted and put it back again." In February, 1868, the first banking-firm was established by Governor Downey, with J. A. Hayward, of San Francisco, as partner. In September, 1868, I. W. Hellman entered the banking business, the firm being Temple, Hellman & Co. After sundry changes, the Farmers' and Merchants'

Bank of Los Angeles opened its doors April 10, 1871, Downey being president, and Hellman cashier.

In 1880, these were the hotels in Los Angeles, according to a publication of that year: The St. Charles, formerly the Bella Union; the Cosmopolitan, formerly the Lafayette; the United States; the Pico House; the White House; the Grand Central, and the Pacific. It would be interesting to know how large a percentage of present Angeleños could even point out where these hotels once stood.

Another interesting note from 1880 is that in that year stock in the Forest Grove Association was selling "at almost 50% above par." This was a company which had "conceived the idea" of growing eucalyptus on a large scale, and in 1875 set out 100,000 trees. I have been unable to discover what became of the Association eventually, but some of the trees are there yet.

THE FIRST PROTESTANT CHURCH IN L. A.

The pioneer club of Los Angeles, which was also the first body to establish anything in the nature of a public reading-room, or library, was the *Amigos del Pais*, a social organization including in its membership both natives and new-comers. To this, in 1844, the Ayuntamiento granted a lot free of taxes, and an adobe building was erected, with a dancing-hall, reading-room and card-tables. After a few years the society languished, and the building was disposed of by lottery. The Los Angeles Public Library Association was organized in 1859, and opened a reading-room in a block on Los Angeles street, owned by Don Abel Stearns. Henry Mellus gave his private library, and others assisted by loans and donations, arrangements also being made for the regular receipt of newspapers from all over the country by the Overland Mail, established the year before. This, too, soon fell by the wayside, and not till January, 1873, was the

Library which still persists (through good and evil report) opened. In 1880, the year when Miss Mary Foy (daughter of that Lucinda Macy, whose name was mentioned in 1856 for "general proficiency") became Librarian, the Library had 2100 volumes and a membership of about 150. When she left it, four years later, the *monthly* loans of books exceeded the total number of volumes on the shelves.

All of us know of the Texas Rangers, but who remembers that there was once the Los Angeles Rangers, organized from among the best citizens to assist the officers of the law? This had its birth in June, 1853, when Joaquin Murietta was raiding Southern California, and performed much good service during the four years of its existence. And who remembers now the French Zouaves? or the Guardia Zaragiza? or the Washington Guards? or the Los Angeles Phialetics, which had no less a man than Stephen M. White for president during its short existence? or the Irish Literary and Social Club, which "took a very important part in assisting in the release of the Fenian prisoners from Perth, Western Australia, in 1875?" or the Harmony Club, "probably the wealthiest social club in Southern California—the monthly dues being as high as $20?" This last, by the way, was doomed to extinction from the start; for, composed of unmarried men, one of its by-laws provided that upon the marriage of any member the club should dissolve. It endured for five years.

"BILLY" MORROW TODAY

In 1887 he got up the "Presbyterian Ball" to raise funds for the first Protestant Church Building in Los Angeles

The steps of many a turbulent wanderer have led him at last to the bosom of the church, and I may well end this random gathering of historical chips with a few of ecclesiastical coloring. For almost seventy years after the founding of Los Angeles no formal religious service save the Roman Catholic was held in Los Angeles. The first Protestant service was held in June, 1850, in an adobe residence on the site of the present Bullard block, and was presided over by Rev. J. W. Brier, a Methodist clergyman who had been a member of the famous "Jayhawker" party, which in the preceding winter had struggled through from Salt Lake City by way of Death Valley at awful cost of suffering. Mr. Brier had come into Los Angeles in February, 1850, afoot, with his wife and children riding on an ox. In 1853, when Rev. Adam Bland was sent here by the California Methodist Conference, his church membership was just two—himself and another. Mrs. Bland established a school for girls, and the records show that on June 11, 1853, the Council allowed her $33.33⅓ for teaching ten poor girls. Little Lucinda Macy, whose name has appeared before in this chat, was one of her scholars, though not one of the ten for whose education the Council appropriated so generously.

The first Jewish service was held in 1854. In 1862 the Congregation B'nai B'rith was organized by Rabbi A. W. Edelman, who continued in the pastorate until 1886. In 1853 the first Baptist service was held; in 1854, the first Presbyterian service, in a little carpenter shop on Main street; and in 1857, the first Episcopalian service, the President of Princeton College preaching the sermon. No other denomination established itself here for some years.

The first Protestant church-building to be erected in Los Angeles was that occupied for many years by the Episcopalians as Saint Athanasius Church. It stood on the corner of Temple and New High streets, and the illustration on a page just preceding is from a photograph taken after it had been bought by the county in 1883. In connection with its building there is a quaint little tale which, so far as I know, has not before appeared in print.

On May 4, 1859, at the call of Rev. Wm. E. Boardman, a Presbyterian minister recently arrived, a meeting was held to organize the "First Protestant Society," its declared purpose being "to secure for ourselves and others in the city the privilege of divine worship according to the Protestant Order." Among the signers of the constitution was "Billy" (Wm. S.) Morrow. It was decided to raise money to put up a church building, and a committee was appointed to solicit funds. Billy Morrow would not serve on this committee. "Fine I would have looked soliciting money to build a church with," he said long after, in telling about it. "But I knew one way I could help out. So I put on my boiled shirt and black coat and silk hat (since it was a religious matter) and went out to sell tickets at ten dollars apiece for a ball for the benefit of the church." And so what still lingers in the memory of some of the elders as the "Presbyterian Ball" was held, and the proceeds helped to build the church which later became St. Athanasius. A likeness of Billy Morrow as he looks today faces that of the church long passed away, and the twinkle in his eye seems to indicate that under suitable provocation he might even now, fifty years later, get up another Presbyterian Ball.

MAKERS OF LOS ANGELES

Edited by Charles Amadon Moody

To the making of Los Angeles have gone the best that thousands and tens of thousands had to give—the best of their heart and brain and downright sturdy grip with circumstance, the best of their love and loyalty and faith—the uttermost of strenuous endeavor to justify that faith in fullest measure. Some of her builders were born here, some came carelessly with the eager step of youth, some with the deliberate choice of ripened experience; but to all her true sons and daughters, whether by nativity or by adoption, Los Angeles has given royally, and has received from them right royally in return.

From the great multitude of those who have so served and so loved Los Angeles but a few score are set apart by name in these pages, and they not because they loved more profoundly or served more faithfully than many another. But in a very positive sense the curt life-records which follow are typical of the living forces which yesterday were making the Los Angeles of today, and today are building the city of tomorrow.

Eulogy has formed no part of the plan of these brief sketches, which are intended only to spread baldly upon the records certain facts which belong there, concerning a few of the people who have earned a place upon them. Space limits have forbidden anything like detail, and in many a case a genuine chapter of history has been barely hinted at in a sentence.

Only a few of the sketches are of my own writing, but all were prepared in this office and have passed under my careful inspection. I have come into personal touch in some degree with almost every one named, knowing most of them well and some intimately. Whatever errors may have been made in telling of their services are, I believe, errors of understatement rather than of exaggeration. And whatever word may seem to be one of special appreciation, or to represent an attempt at judgment of values, is a word for which I gladly assume individual responsibility.

CHARLES AMADON MOODY.

ALEXANDER, GEORGE, Mayor of Los Angeles, was born in Scotland, September 21, 1839, his father being William Alexander, and his mother Mary Cleland. In 1850 the family emigrated to America, coming first to Chicago, where they lived for five years. In 1856 they moved to Iowa, where Mr. Alexander's father bought Government land at $1.25 an acre and undertook the development of a frontier farm.

GEORGE ALEXANDER
MAYOR OF LOS ANGELES
Portrait by Steckel

Mr. Alexander began earning his living in Chicago at the age of twelve as a newsboy, and has continued actively at work, practically without intermission, to this day. He remained on the farm with his father until about the date of his marriage, in April, 1862, to Annie Yeiser, who is still his wife. They have had three children, of whom two survive—Lydia E. and Frank A.

Four months after his marriage Mr. Alexander entered the Union army and served until the end of the war. He was in the Vicksburg campaign under General Grant, and with General Banks in the Red River campaign. His regiment was then transferred to the East, and he served under Sheridan through the Shenandoah Valley. He was at Cedar Creek, and was a witness of Sheridan's historic ride from Winchester. At the end of the war he was obliged to begin life afresh, taking a position in a grain warehouse at Belle Plain, Iowa, at $40 per month. He remained with the same concern for five years, at the end of which time he was getting $100 a month, and then started to buy and ship grain on his own account. In 1874 he removed to Toledo, Iowa, following the same line of business, and a year later took up a similar enterprise at Dysart, Iowa. In 1886 he first came with his wife to California on a visit, and promptly decided that California was the place in which he would spend the rest of his life. At that time he had four grain warehouses, covering the territory around some 80 miles of railroad in Iowa. He sold these out and moved to Los Angeles with his family in 1887, soon establishing a feed mill, which he conducted for a couple of years. In 1890 he took a position as Inspector in the City Street Department under E. H. Hutchinson, being steadily promoted until at the expiration of his service he was Chief Deputy. In 1895 he entered the Recorder's Office under E. C. Hodgman, taking a minor clerkship, and here again rising to the position of Chief Deputy. In 1899 he returned to the Street Department under John H. Drain, and remained there until he was elected Supervisor, taking that office January 1, 1901.

As Supervisor he served for eight years, and, as is well known to all citizens of Los Angeles, he has been uniformly an active force in behalf of the interests of the whole people, and against any proposition that was even tainted with a suspicion of graft or improper concession to private interests. His first big fight was in 1902, when a majority of the Board let a contract on the County Hospital, which seemed to Mr. Alexander and one of his associates, O. H. Longdon, improper. The matter was taken to the courts and an injunction was finally obtained setting aside the contract. His latest important battle in behalf of the people is still fresh in the minds of the public. It was over the sale of $3,500,000 of "good roads" bonds by private contract, with no opportunity offered for public bids. In this contest, too, Mr. Alexander was finally successful, through the awakening of a powerful public sentiment in behalf of his position. Perhaps the most striking evidence of the esteem in which Mr. Alexander is held in Los Angeles, as well as the largest opportunity for public service, is his election to the office of Mayor under the recall proceedings instituted by the Municipal League against the previous Mayor. At this writing he has just taken office, but has already held his position long enough to confirm the belief that he will serve the public with a single eye to the real interests of the public.

FRED L. ALLES
Portrait by Tresslar

ALLES, FRED LIND, President of the Alles Printing Company, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., August 2, 1851, his father being Henry a'Lois, his mother Mary Elizabeth Kauffman. He married Mary Elizabeth Allen at Steeleville, Ill., December 4, 1873, and they have had three children—Allen Camp (deceased), Clara Lavinia, and Lind Chesley.

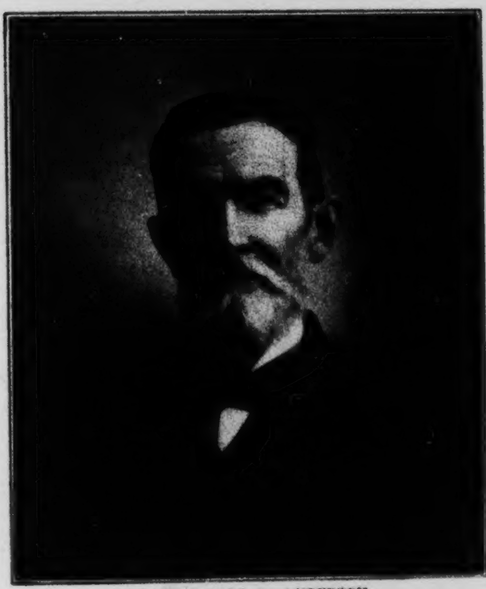
Mr. Alles attended public schools until 1861, then entering newspaper work. In 1862 he spent some time with the United States army as camp boy, and thereafter occupied himself on various Pittsburg papers until 1870, when he became editorial writer on the "Religio-Philosophical Journal" of Chicago. Between '72 and '84 he was editor of various Illinois papers, and 1880-84 Sec. of the Ill. Press Assn. Coming to California in 1883, he became Prest. of the San Antonio Water Company at Ontario, Cal., and from 1884-87 was editor and proprietor of the "Rural Californian" in Los Angeles. In 1889 he was managing editor of the Riverside "Daily Press;" 1888-98 he was Sec. of the L. A. Printing Company; 1896-7 he was an editorial writer on the "Herald," and 1887-89 business manager of the "Express." In 1902 he established the Alles Printing Company, of which he is still President.

From the time when he came to Los Angeles, twenty-five years ago, Mr. Alles has been one of the most active in movements for public benefit, taking always a working oar. In 1885 he was Sec. of the L. A. Board of Trade Com. on Immigration; in 1886 Secretary of the So. Cal. Immigration Soc., and Commissioner of Immigration; in 1893 Sec. of the International Irrigation Congress held in Los Angeles, and Sec. of the Nat. Ex. Com. of the same body 1893-95, and again in 1905. He was Sec. of the Nat. Irr. Congress at Denver in 1894, at Albuquerque in 1895, and at Colo. Springs in 1905. With C. D. Willard and others in 1895 he organized the League for Better City Government, and was its Sec. in 1895-96, taking a most vigorous part in its campaign at the municipal elections. In 1895, with C. D. Willard, he organized the Sunset Club and has been its Sec. to date. He was a Director of the L. A. Chamber of Commerce in 1897, and has been director and Sec. of the Mechanics' Institute (trustees of Chamber of Commerce building) since 1903. In 1906 he was a member of the Ex. Com. of the Non-Partisan City Party. Perhaps no man in the city has given for so long a time so much of his time and energy to unpaid work in the city's behalf.

In addition to the organizations named, Mr. Alles is a member of the Jonathan Club, the Elks, various Masonic bodies (Past Master of a Blue Lodge), Municipal League, and other bodies.

ANDERSON, JAMES ARCHIBALD (deceased), Attorney-at-Law, was born at Warrenton, North Carolina, July 11, 1826. His father was Daniel Anderson, of Petersburg, Virginia, and his mother Elizabeth Gloster. He was married three times; first, to Louisa C. Trent, and after her death to Maria F. Anderson, some time after whose death he married Bettie Dangerfield, who survives him, as do six children.

Judge Anderson was educated at Jubilee College, Illinois, after which he took up the study of law with his uncle, Chief Justice Walker Anderson, of Florida. He began the practice of his profession in 1849 at La Grange, Tennessee, but shortly afterward moved to that more important center, Memphis, where he practiced until 1861. When in that year the Civil War broke out, he entered the Confederate service as a private, but was soon promoted to the rank of Captain, as which he served with Company "K," Seventh Tennessee Cavalry Volunteers, until the surrender in 1865. He then resumed his profession, remaining in Memphis until 1880, serving one term as Circuit Judge. In 1881 he moved to Tucson, Arizona, and in 1885 from there to Los Angeles, where he was actively engaged in practicing his profession until his death. During his practice here he was associated with W. H. Fitzgerald, afterwards Supreme Judge of the State, also with his son, J. A. Anderson, and later with his other two sons, William H. and C. V. Anderson, of this city. He had been warden of Christ Church (Episcopal) of this city for many years before his death.



HON. JAMES A. ANDERSON
Portrait by Hausslar

Judge Anderson was one of the most uniformly respected and beloved men of his day. The remarkable effect of his striking personality is illustrated in the fact that today one will hear men who never even saw him, speak of him in the highest terms, having been impressed to that degree by the earnest expressions, of regard and admiration, of others who knew him. All those who had that pleasure recognized his strict integrity of character, nobility of nature, and lovable and generous disposition. The esteem in which he was held by the members of the legal profession was set forth at the time of his death in one of the most sincere and beautiful sets of resolutions of respect and sorrow ever passed by the Bar Association. Judge Anderson was one of the foremost attorneys of the State at the time of his death, March 12, 1902.

ALBRIGHT, HARRISON, Architect, was born in Shoemakertown (now Ogontz), Pa., May 17, 1866. His father was Joseph Albright, and his mother Louise Adele Jeannot. On Oct. 23, 1890, he married Susie J. Bemus at Ripley Crossing, N. Y. There are three children—Anna Louise, Catharine M., and Harrison Bemus.

HARRISON ALBRIGHT
Portrait by Marceau

He was educated in the public schools, and in Pierce College of Business and Spring Garden Inst., Philadelphia, winning several prizes for drawing at the latter. April 28, 1886, he opened offices there, and for five years did much residential and public work. Removing in 1891 to Charlestown, W. Va., he was architect for the following public buildings: Capitol Annex; Dormitory and Library Annexes to Marshall College, and four buildings, W. Va. Asylum, Huntington; Miners' Hospital, Fairmont; Shepherd College, State Normal School; Prep. Branch W. Va. University, Keysër. The last five years of his practice at Charlestown was limited to fireproof hotels, including "The Washington," Portsmouth, O.; "The Richmond," Richmond, Va.; "The Waldo," Clarksburg, W. Va., and "The West Baden (Ind.) Springs Hotel," the atrium of which is covered by the largest dome in the world.

March 28, 1905, Mr. Albright opened offices in Los Angeles. He has designed and superintended the construction of the Laughlin Annex, L. A.; U. S. Grant Hotel, San Diego; and for J. D. Spreckels the Union Bldg. and his residence at Coronado, as well as the Public Library given by him. He has also done much work for the Santa Fé. He is now engaged over the erection of the Consolidated Realty Bldg., L. A., the Timken Bldg., San Diego, and the Security Bldg., Phoenix.

He is a member of So. Cal. Chapter, American Institute of Architects, Jonathan Club, and L. A. Athletic Club.

AUSTIN, JOHN CORNEBY WILSON, Architect, was born at Bodicote, near Banbury, Oxfordshire, England, February 13, 1870. His father was Richard Wilson Austin, and his mother Jane Elizabeth Austin. He has been twice married, his first wife being Louisa Elizabeth Bell (deceased). In September, 1902, he married Hilda Violet Mytton, at Los Angeles. He has four children—Dorothy, Marjorie, Ada and William.

Mr. Austin received his education at private schools in London, Leamington, and at Ramsgate, England.

He came to California in 1892 from Philadelphia, Pa., and located in Los Angeles in 1894. Since coming he has done much of the important work of this section. The names of some of the principal buildings of which he has been the architect follow: Potter Hotel, Santa Barbara; Leighton, Alvarado and Fremont Hotels, Los Angeles; Wright & Callender Building; First M. E. Church, Los Angeles, and First M. E. Church, Pasadena; California Hospital, Angeles Hospital, Southern California College of Medicine, College of Physicians and Surgeons, University of Southern California, Harvard Military Academy, and the Madam Ida Hancock residence.

He is an associate member of the American Institute of Architects and a member of the Los Angeles Chapter. He is a member of the Jonathan Club and of the Chamber of Commerce, and is Vice-President of the Los Angeles Humane Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He is a Thirty-second Degree Mason and a member of Mystic Shrine, Al Malaikah Temple.

JOHN C. AUSTIN
Portrait by Burn

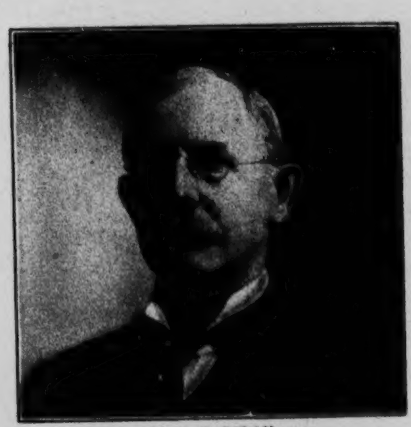
DE BAKER, DOÑA ARCADIA, was born in San Diego during the '20's. Her father was Don Juan Lorenzo Bruno Bandini, her mother Doña Dolores Estudillo. She married Don Abel Stearns at San Gabriel Mission when she was about sixteen, and some time after his death in 1871 she married Col. R. S. Baker.

DOÑA ARCADIA DE BAKER

The founder of the Bandini family in America was Don José, who was born in the province of Andalusia, Spain; entered the navy at an early age; was lieutenant in command of the ship *Nymphia* at the battle of Trafalgar; became captain and acting commander (with title of *Almirante*) of the Spanish squadron in South American waters; visited California twice in his flagship *La Reina*, and finally settled in San Diego in 1822 with his youngest son, Don Juan Bandini, he being then about of age. Don Juan soon commenced to take an active part in public affairs, being a member of the Territorial Assembly in 1827; a Commissioner of Revenue at San Diego during succeeding years; a leader in the insurrection of 1831 which drove Gov. Victoria out of the country; a member of Congress in the City of Mexico in 1833, returning as Vice-President of the Hijar and Padres Colonization and Commercial Company and Inspector of Customs for California. He was made administrator of San Gabriel Mission in 1838, the same year receiving the grant of Jurupa Rancho, covering the present site of Riverside. Don Juan was an active supporter of the American forces in the days of Stockton and Fremont. The first American flag in California was made by his second wife, Doña Refugio, she using strips from the clothing of her daughters. In 1847 he was a member of the Legislative Council, and the next year Alcalde of San Diego. He was fluent of speech and pen, efficient and honest in his many public offices, beloved by countless friends, both native and foreign, and left many valuable historical documents.

Don Abel Stearns was born in Salem, Mass., in 1799, but had become a naturalized citizen of Mexico before coming to California. In the early '30's he had already taken a prominent place in the life of the pueblo of Los Angeles, and his rapidly increasing wealth, the building of his "*palacio*," and his marriage to the young and beautiful daughter of so important a family as the Bandinis did not certainly tend to lessen his significance. On another page a little more may be found concerning Don Abel. But nothing for which space could be found here would give more than a suggestion of the relative importance of the part which Don Abel and his beautiful wife played in this community through many a long year. Coming long before the American occupancy, he quickly won the confidence of all classes of those who were here then, and retained it to the end of his life.

It looms large on the imagination, if one stops to think about it, this romance of the young girl of proud lineage, giving her hand and heart to a man of alien race, older than her father and his close friend, loyal mistress of his home for well beyond a quarter of a century, her beauty, wealth and position combining to make her social queen—and then to survive him by forty years, administering his broad acres. Few persons yet alive so fully typify the blending of forces which wrought the city out of the pueblo as does Doña Arcadia.



H. A. BARCLAY
Portrait by Marceau

BARCLAY, HENRY AUGUSTUS, Attorney-at-Law, was born at Punxsutawney, Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, January 17, 1849. His father was David Barclay, and his mother Sarah Cooper Gaskill. He married Lily Adele Ward (deceased), July, 1882, at Los Angeles. There were two children: Ward (died 1885), and Wallace Ward.

Mr. Barclay studied under private tutors until 1856; 1856-57, Moravian School at Lititz, Pa.; 1858-60, public schools and private academy, Brookville, Pa.; 1860-62, private schools, Kittanning, Pa.; 1863-64, Dayton Academy, Armstrong County, Pa.; 1864-67, Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.; 1869-71, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. He studied law in his father's office, Kittanning, Pa., and was admitted to the Bar in April, 1871.

During 1871-72 Mr. Barclay practiced law in Armstrong and Clarion Counties, Pa., and in the latter year removed to Pittsburg, and entered into partnership with his father, under the firm name of David Barclay & Son. In 1874 he came to Los Angeles to reside, and has practiced law here since that time. In 1876 he formed a partnership with Robert N. C. Wilson, and in 1886 the firm took in Charles R. Redick, who later withdrew to become a Santa Fé Railway attorney. In July, 1887, Judge R. B. Carpenter became a partner, under the firm name of Barclay, Wilson & Carpenter. In 1892 Judge Carpenter was elected to the State Senate, and was also appointed attorney for the Pacific Coast for the Western Union Telegraph Company, and withdrew from the law-firm to locate in San Francisco. From that time Mr. Barclay practiced alone until 1896, when a partnership was formed with Edgar W. Camp, which continued until 1899. Thereafter he practiced alone until 1902, when Judge Gilbert D. Munson joined him, and as Munson & Barclay the firm has continued to date. Mr. Barclay was one of the organizers and did the legal work of the Southern California National Bank (now Merchants' National Bank), and for some years was its attorney and one of the directors. Mr. Barclay put in two years' work in behalf of securing the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Forest Reservations, to conserve the waters and forests of this section.

From 1879 to 1884 he was Vice and Acting Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee of Los Angeles, and from 1884 to 1888 was Chairman.

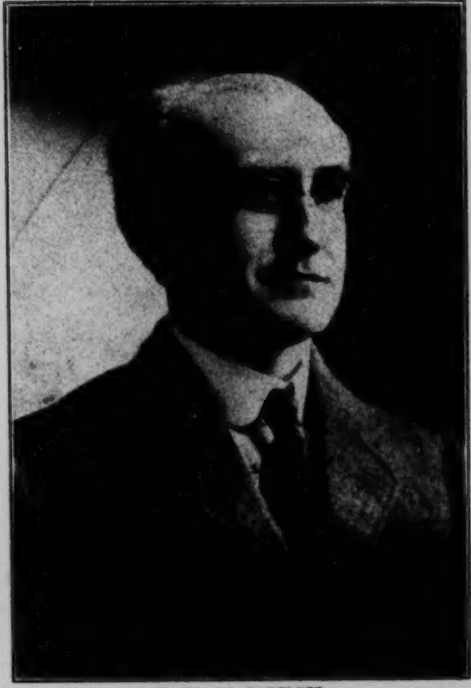
He is a member of the Los Angeles Bar Association and the American Bar Association, and has been a member of the old Union League and Republican League since their organization. He is also a member of the Los Angeles Pioneers, Celtic Club, Cornell Club, City Club, Los Angeles Country Club, and Masonic Orders, including the Lodge of Perfection, Chapter of Rose Croix, Council of Kadosh, and Los Angeles Consistory No. 3, and Al Malaikah Temple Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Fraternal Brotherhood, and Pennsylvania State Society.

BARTLETT, DANA WEBSTER, was born in Bangor, Maine, October 27, 1860, named for his father, his mother being Mary Crosby. He married Mattie McCullough in New Mexico, September 12, 1887. They have five daughters—Margaret, Eloise, Lucille, Esther, and Beulah.

He graduated in 1882 from Iowa College at Grinnell, Iowa, then starting the Park Academy at Park City, Utah, of which he was the principal until 1884. He attended the Yale Theological Seminary at New Haven, Connecticut, 1884-86, and in 1887 graduated from the Chicago Theological Seminary, taking charge soon after of the Union Church in the tenement district of St. Louis, where he remained till 1892. In that year he took charge of Phillips Church in Salt Lake City, remaining there until his removal to Los Angeles in 1896. Here he at once took up the work of the Bethlehem Institutional Church, which has developed into the Bethlehem Institute. Into this, as practically every citizen of Los Angeles knows, Mr. Bartlett has poured his life unstintedly. His purposes are manifold, but may be roughly grouped as follows: To assist the unfortunate and help the "down and out" to another chance; to reclaim as many as possible from among the human drift and wreckage to normal activity; to drain the slums and to prevent their establishment; and above all, to keep both young and old from being forced into the "submerged tenth." Believing that the only finally effective way of assisting any part of humanity is to become sharer in its life and environment, he has made his home since coming to Los Angeles in what is as near "the slums" as has yet developed here, raising his family in that neighborhood, but keeping all the time a clean and true home-centre, always open to those among whom and for whom he has been working.

From small beginnings the Bethlehem Institute has grown until it covers six city lots, maintaining a dispensary, bath-house for both men and women, a shoemaker shop, a free employment bureau, a Coffee Club, reading-room, library and social hall, Boys' Athletic Club, and so on. It maintains night schools for Mexicans, Russians, Japanese, Greeks, and other foreigners here. It holds annually an Institute of Social Study for college students and others that are interested. In a word, it is a true social, educational and sanitary centre. An average of seventy men board in the Institute regularly.

It is now planning to establish a farm, on which men from the "submerged tenth" may work out their own salvation. A part of it will be used as a rest-farm, where worn-out nerves may recover themselves. Mr. Bartlett also plans to conduct a Summer School of Psycho-Therapeutics on the farm.



DANA W. BARTLETT
Portrait by Marceau

In 1906 Mr. Bartlett was persuaded to accept the Non-Partisan nomination for the City Council from his ward—that being the one most completely controlled by a "political boss." He was defeated at the polls, but was during that campaign frequently referred to by public speakers as "the most useful citizen in Los Angeles."

At this writing he has just been appointed a member of the Housing Commission of Los Angeles, and will be able to do much to prevent the establishment of a slum district.

He has published "The Better City," and is now writing "Our Government in Social Service."

BARTON, HERBERT PARKS, Physician and Surgeon, President and General Manager of the Clara Barton Hospital, was born at Worcester, Mass., December 25, 1866. His father was Samuel R. Barton, and his mother Amelia L. Parks. Miss Clara Barton of Red Cross distinction is the aunt of Dr. Barton's father. On October 18, 1890, Dr. Barton married Frances Johnstone Vasseur at Brooklyn, New York. There is one child, Chandler Parks.

DR. H. P. BARTON

Portrait by Marceau

Dr. Barton attended the public schools of Oxford, Mass., graduating from the High School in 1882, then attended Business College in Worcester for three months, after which he spent one year in Worcester Academy. After leaving the Academy he entered a fire insurance office in Worcester with his father, where he remained until 1885, when he purchased an agency in Webster Mass., which he conducted until 1887, when he decided to follow in a sense the work of his illustrious relative, Miss Clara Barton. To that end he entered the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, Pa., from which he graduated in 1890, becoming an interne in the Jefferson Hospital. In 1891 and 1892 he practiced medicine and did post-graduate work in operative surgery in the New York Polyclinic and the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York, serving on the Board of Health of that city during that period. He then went to Denver, Colo., where he practiced his profession for nearly a year, returning to Worcester, Mass., where he practiced for the next four years. In 1897 he came to California and located in Ontario, where he remained for two and a half years. During his stay there he served as Trustee on the Library Board, and was instrumental in organizing the Board of Health of that city. He then decided to come to Los Angeles, where he had already made numerous connections. Since coming to this city, Dr. Barton has confined his work almost entirely to surgery and the management of the Clara Barton Hospital, which he founded August 22, 1904, becoming its President and principal stockholder. Under his management this hospital has taken a foremost place among the institutions of the city of that character.

His professional societies are: The Los Angeles County Medical Society, California State Medical Society, Los Angeles Academy of Medicine, and the American Medical Association.

Of fraternal orders and clubs Dr. Barton is a member of the following: Pentalpha Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 202, Los Angeles; Los Angeles Consistory, A. & A., Scottish Rite Mason, Thirty-second degree; Al Malaikah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Los Angeles Lodge No. 99, B. P. O. E.; Jonathan Club, Los Angeles Country Club. He is eligible to the Sons of the American Revolution on his father's side, but has never joined.

BENTON, ARTHUR BURNETT, Architect, was born at Peoria, Illinois, April 17, 1858. He is the son of Ira Eddy Benton and Caroline Augustat Chandler, being a lineal descendant of Andrew Benton, one of the original "proprietors" of Milford, Connecticut, who came to America from Essex, England, between 1630 and 1635, and Hannah, daughter of George Stocking, of Hartford. Also a lineal descendant of William and Annis Chandler, who came from England and settled in Roxford, Mass., in 1637.

Mr. Benton received his early education in the Peoria public schools and was graduated from the High School in 1877. From 1879 to 1887 he engaged in farming in Morris County, Kansas, at the same time pursuing various studies, especially English literature and architecture. He married, May 17, 1883, in Morris County, Harriet P. Schilling (Von Constat). They have one daughter, Edith May Benton.

In 1887-89 he was a student at the Topeka, Kans., School of Art and Design, and a draughtsman in the Architect's Department of the Chief Engineer's office of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway. In 1889-91 he occupied a responsible position in the Chief Engineer's office of the Union Pacific Railroad at Omaha, Neb.

In March, 1891, Mr. Benton came with his family to California, and in July of the same year became a resident of Los Angeles, where he soon entered the practice of architecture. He is a charter member and the first Secretary of the Architects' Association of Los Angeles; also a charter member of the Engineers and Architects Association of Southern California, and has been Secretary and consulting architect for the Landmarks Club from the time of its organization.

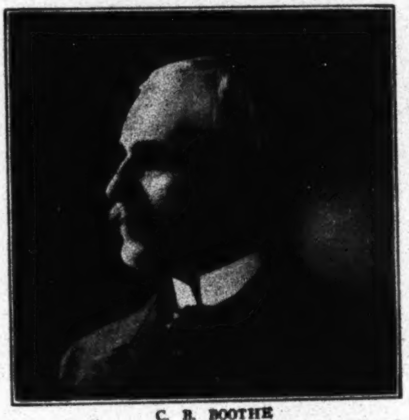
Among the noteworthy buildings designed by Mr. Benton may be mentioned the Young Men's Christian Association Building on South Hope street, the Young Women's Christian Association Building on Hill street, the Woman's Club House at Tenth and Figueroa, the Harvard School, enlargement of St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral, Chapel and Crematory buildings at Rosedale, Evergreen and Inglewood Cemeteries; Episcopal Churches at Hollywood, Montecito, Duarte, Oxnard, Hueneme and Alamitos; Congregational Church, Highland; Unity Church, Redlands; Christian Science Church and Young Men's Christian Association, Riverside; Women's Club Houses at Redlands, Monrovia, Covina and Long Beach; the Santa Barbara Country Club House at Montecito, the Glenwood Mission Inn at Riverside, the Arrowhead Hot Springs Hotel; also a great number of residences and other buildings throughout Southern California.

Of learned and technical societies he is a director of the Southern California Chapter, American Institute of Architects; associate member of the American Institute of Architects; member of the Southern California Academy of Sciences, Engineers and Architects Association of Southern California, and the Southwest Society, Archæological Institute of America.

A. B. BENTON

Portrait by Marceau

He is Governor of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of California; member of the California Society Sons of the Revolution; Secretary of the Landmarks Club, and member of the Jonathan Club, the Union League Club (both of Los Angeles), the University Club of Redlands, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and of St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral Church (Episcopal).



C. B. BOOTHE
Portrait by Steckel

BOOTHE, CHAS. BEACH, was born in Stratford, Conn., July 3, 1851, his father being Stephen Sterling Boothe, his mother Harriette Beach. He comes from old Colonial stock, among his ancestors being the first Colonial Governor of Connecticut, and Roger Sherman, signer of the Declaration of Independence. He married Florence Youmans at Winona, Minn., August 18, 1877. They have had eight children: Helen de Forest (deceased), Stephen Sterling, Earle Youmans, Sarah Wheeler, Isaac Jay, Robert Beach (deceased), Laurence Warrington, and Harriette Beach.

Mr. Boothe prepared for Yale at Stratford Academy, but an accident affecting his eyesight prevented him from entering college. By way of compensation for this deprivation, he read law and medicine and studied civil engineering in his youth, and has continued to this time courses of reading on scientific and economic lines. He engaged in banking in Connecticut and New York, from 1866 to 1874, then spending six months in California. Returning to Connecticut, he was occupied in mercantile and manufacturing lines from 1875 to 1886, then removing to Minnesota, where he was manufacturer until 1892. In 1891, following a severe attack of illness, he came to California. In 1894, having recovered his health, he opened the pioneer machinery and electrical store in Los Angeles. During the following years he developed and introduced into Southern California the process of pumping wells, both oil and water, by the use of compressed air, since that time widely used. From this business he retired in 1901, and, though giving some attention to business affairs, he has put something like half a million dollars into building in Los Angeles since then, and has devoted himself mainly to the work of the National Irrigation Association, previously having been President of the National Irrigation Congress at Phoenix in 1896, and at Lincoln, Neb., in 1897. These Congresses have been held annually since 1892, but the practical, continuous and efficient work of the National Irrigation Association dates from the meeting called at the Chamber of Commerce in Los Angeles in the spring of 1901, at which 250 of the leading men of the city were enrolled as members. Since that time Mr. Boothe has been Chairman of the Executive Council, Chairman of the Board of Directors, and is now President, and, with Mr. Maxwell, he has been the foremost proponent. He has never drawn salary, nor otherwise profited financially from this or any other of his activities in the public behalf.

During the years great efforts were being made to attract public attention to Los Angeles, Mr. Boothe devoted much time and energy in service on finance and other committees in the Chamber of Commerce and other organizations. He was Burgess and City Treasurer of Birmingham, Conn., as a young man, and is now member of the Board of Trustees of South Pasadena.

Throughout his life Mr. Boothe has done his best to assist every movement for the betterment of conditions for those who toil, and to give opportunity to those who seek for better things. He has been President of the California Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis since its organization, and is a Director in the corresponding National Association. He is a member, in addition to the organizations named, of the American Forestry Association, the American Homecroft Association, the Rural Settlements Association, Sempervirens Club, the Sequoya League, the Landmarks Club, the National Geographical Society, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Connecticut Society of Southern California, the City Club of Los Angeles, the California Club, and the San Gabriel Country Club. He is a Fellow of the Southern California Academy of Sciences. He is a Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine.

Of his writings, the most important is, "Builders of an Empire, or The Responsibility of the Great West to the Nation." This was a paper delivered before the Trans-Mississippi Congress, at St. Louis, and was the forerunner of the national movement for the conservation of national resources. For the last ten years he has contributed freely to magazines and newspapers on Forestry, Irrigation and other subjects connected with the development of the West.

He is President of the Fellows Direct Power Transmission Co.

HARRINGTON BROWN

Portrait by Marceau

BROWN, HARRINGTON, President of the Southern Refining Co., was born at Washington, D. C., January 1, 1856. His father was William Van Horn Brown, and his mother Adelaide J. Harrington. On November 13, 1882, he married Minnie Toland Glassell at Los Angeles. They have had five children, as follows: Adelaide Jay, Lucie Toland, Eleanor Glassell (deceased), Harrington, Jr., and Andrew Glassell.

Mr. Brown's preliminary education was acquired at the Preparatory School of Columbian (now George Washington) University, then located on Meridian Hill, District of Columbia, and also at Emerson's Institute, Washington, D. C. He graduated from Princeton University in 1876 with the degree of A. B., and in 1878 he graduated in law from the George Washington University with degree B. L.

Mr. Brown came to Los Angeles from Washington, July 7, 1878, and has been active in business ever since. He has built up two successful and prosperous oil refineries which have added considerably to the manufacturing and commercial side of Los Angeles. He has turned much barren land into productive ranches by planting vineyards and orange groves, but, as he expresses it, in that particular, he feels he is "only entitled to the credit of making two blades of grass grow where only one grew before." However, it is that class of work, more than any other one thing, that has made Los Angeles the city she is today. There is one thing that Mr. Brown refers to with pride as his "principal and most enduring work." It began over twenty years ago, when he set out the pepper trees that line the avenues of what was known as West Park tract, and which today in their majestic beauty are a monument which could not but gratify the pride of the most vain.

Mr. Brown is a member of the University Club, of the Los Angeles Country Club, of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, of the Municipal League, of the City Club, and of the Princeton Alumni Association, of which last he is at the present time President.

BROWNING, CHARLES CLIFTON, Physician, was born at Denver, Hancock County, Illinois, May 25, 1861. His father was Enoch Clifton Browning, and his mother Sophia Louisa Pennock. His father, who was born in Illinois in 1836, was the first Secretary to the State Home Missionary Board of Missouri of the Christian Church, also first Secretary to the State Home Missionary Board of Arkansas; his life has been devoted to missionary work and church pastorates.

DR. C. C. BROWNING
Portrait by Marceau

On August 26, 1885, Dr. Browning married Helen E. Tillapaugh at Denver, Illinois. They have one child, Helen Gilberta, born September 13, 1894.

Following his earlier studies, Dr. Browning (1878-79) took the necessary preparatory course to entering Shelbina College, which he attended 1879-80. He then attended the Christian University, 1880-1881; Missouri State University 1881-83, where he received the degree of M. D. He attended the Medical Department of the University of New York City during 1888-89.

After receiving his degree in 1883, Dr. Browning served interneships in the Dispensary at Columbia, Mo., then began the practice of medicine at Denver and Adrian, Hancock County, Ill., where he was located from 1883 to 1888. The years 1888, 1889, 1890 and early part of 1891 he spent in New York. During the year 1888 he served an interneship in the New York House of Relief, and in December, 1888, became a member of the staff of the New York City Asylum for Insane (Blackwell's Island).

Dr. Browning came to California in 1891, locating at San Jacinto, where he practiced 1891-1893. He then went to Highland, California, and practiced there 1893-1905. On March 1, 1905, he became Medical Director of the Pottenger Sanatorium for Diseases of the Lungs and Throat, at Monrovia, California. When the Pottenger Sanatorium Company was incorporated he was one of the incorporators and was made Vice-President, which position he still retains.

Dr. Browning is a member of the American Medical Association; California State Medical Society; Southern California Medical Society; Los Angeles County Medical Society; Los Angeles Academy of Medicine; Los Angeles Clinical and Pathological Society; National Association for Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis; International Congress on Tuberculosis; California Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis; Los Angeles County Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis; American Hospital Association and American Sanatorium Association. He is Second Vice-President of the State Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, and is ex-President of both the Redlands Medical Society and the San Bernardino County Medical Society. He is a member of the National Child Labor Society; American Health League of the Committee of One Hundred on National Health; Archæological Institute of America; American Academy of Social and Political Science; National Geographical Society; American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Of civic organizations he is a member of the Los Angeles City Club, Municipal Waterways Association, and President of the Board of Health, Monrovia, California. He was one of the organizers and is ex-President of the Highland (California) Library Club.

Of social and fraternal organizations Dr. Browning is a member of the (Los Angeles) University Club; Masonic orders, including Knights Templars and Mystic Shrine, and Past Patron Order Eastern Star, and was a charter member of Redlands Lodge of Elks.

BULLA, ROBERT NELSON, Attorney-at-Law, was born at Richmond, Wayne County, Ohio, September 8, 1850, being the son of Hiram Bulla and Elizabeth Staley. Mr. Bulla was born on what was known as the Bulla Farm, an estate purchased by his grandfather, Thomas Bulla, who went there from North Carolina and settled in 1806. The Bulla family had originally settled in Pennsylvania, Mr. Bulla's great-grandfather, William Bulla, removing to North Carolina. Mr. Bulla married Evangeline Sutton (deceased March 12, 1903), August 4, 1890, at Los Angeles. There are two children: Vivian Olive and Loris Evangeline.

Until Mr. Bulla was eighteen years of age his education was gotten in the district schools of the township in which he was born. In 1869 he entered the National University, Lebanon, Ohio, where the regular courses were taught and where he received the degrees, Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts, graduating in 1874. After graduating he taught school for one year, and in 1874 he took up the study of law at Cincinnati, and was admitted to practice in Ohio in 1876. He started his practice first in Cincinnati, remaining there for three years, when he removed to New York, where for two years he continued his profession. In 1883 he decided to go west. On leaving New York his destination was San Francisco by way of Los Angeles, but when he reached this city, December 24, 1883, he became so impressed with the climatic conditions and business possibilities of the town that he decided to stay and has resided here ever since. About 1884 he became associated with the law firm of John D. Bicknell and Stephen M. White, attending to the probate business of the firm. In 1887 he formed a law partnership with Percy M. Wilson, which continued for eleven years, when it was dissolved owing to press of other business interests which required all of his time.

In 1893 and again in 1895 he was elected to the California Assembly and was appointed Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the latter term.

In 1897 he was nominated by acclamation and was elected to the State Senate by an immense majority. During his term in the Senate he was for two years a member of the committee to report on the Torrens Land Transfer System of Australia, and is the author of the Torrens Land Act of California, and for two years he served as a member of the Commission for the Revision of the Codes. Senator Bulla is the father of the Delinquent Tax Law, which he introduced, and succeeded in securing its passage. This act provides that when real property is sold for non-payment of taxes, the State shall become the purchaser, permitting redemption at actual cost, with reasonable penalties.

The last few years of his law practice brought him in close touch with leading mining and oil interests, which opened the way to many opportunities for investment in those fields. He organized the Central Oil Company of Los Angeles, of which he is Attorney and Secretary. This company bought out, among other interests, the original Central Oil Company, which was a big owner in the Whittier field.

Senator Bulla has practically retired from the general practice of law and also from politics, devoting most of his time to his own business interests.

HON. ROBT. N. BULLA

Portrait by Marceau

His principal business connections in Southern California are: Director, Central National Bank, and also of the Park Bank, of Los Angeles; Director, Secretary and Attorney, Central Oil Company of Los Angeles, holding the same offices with the East Whittier Oil Company; Director, Southern California Loan Association, also of Inglewood Park Cemetery Association.

He is a member of the following: California Club, University Club, Sunset Club, Union League Club of Los Angeles (President and Director); Union League Club of San Francisco, San Gabriel Valley and Los Angeles Country Clubs, and the Gamut Club.

BURDETTE, ROBERT JONES, Minister, Lecturer and Writer, was born at Greensboro, Greene County, Pennsylvania, July 30, 1844. He is the son of Frederic Edwin Burdette and Sophia Eberhardt Jones. Dr. Burdette was twice married, the first time on March 4, 1870, at Peoria, Illinois, to Caroline Spaulding Garrett (deceased). As a result of this marriage there is one son, Robert Jones. His second marriage was to Mrs. Clara Bradley Baker, March 25, 1899, at Pasadena, California.

REV. ROBT. J. BURDETTE
Portrait by Marceau

Dr. Burdette was educated in the public schools of Peoria, Illinois, graduating from the High School of that city in 1861. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Kalamazoo College, Michigan, in 1905.

In July, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company "C," 47th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for service during the Civil War. During his service he participated in twenty-two engagements, including such historical ones as the sieges of Vicksburg and Mobile, and the Red River expedition. From July, 1863, to the close of term of service he was Orderly at headquarters of the First Division, 16th Army Corps.

In 1865, on coming home from the army, he entered the postal service in the Peoria Postoffice, as clerk and extra man in the railway postal service. In 1869 he went to New York to study art, and there began writing sketches for the newspapers.

In 1870 he returned to Peoria, where he was engaged as reporter on the Peoria "Transcript," a morning paper. By this time his reputation as a humorous writer was well established. In 1872 he established the Peoria "Evening Review." In 1874 Dr. Burdette removed to Burlington, Iowa, where he became associate, and afterward managing, editor of the "Hawkeye." It was on this paper that he became so famous as a humorous writer. In December, 1876, he went upon the lecture platform as a humorous lecturer, a work which he continued for thirty years, with uninterrupted success, his engagements taking him over the United States, Canada, and England. In 1881 he was engaged on the editorial staff of the Brooklyn "Eagle," removing to Philadelphia in 1882, where he made his home, though continuing his work on the Brooklyn "Eagle" until some time in 1884. It was while residing in Philadelphia (Bryn Mawr), May 24, 1884, that his wife (Caroline Spaulding Garrett) died, having been affectionately known to all her acquaintances as "Her Little Serene Highness." Her death came after ten years' painful illness and helplessness. In 1886 Dr. Burdette went on the editorial staff of the Philadelphia "Press," where he remained until 1889.

Dr. Burdette was licensed to preach by the Bryn Mawr, Pa., Baptist Church, of which he is still pastor.

On March 22, 1899, he removed to Pasadena, California, and became acting pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of that city, serving a little longer than a year. It may be noted here that while he was acting pastor of a Presbyterian church, he never changed his denominational views or membership, which always have been Baptist. After coming to Southern California he became one of the staff contributors to the Los Angeles "Times," acting in that capacity for about two years. In July, 1903, on the organization of the Temple Baptist Church of this city, he became its pastor and was then ordained to the ministry.

The wonderful activity of Dr. Burdette is readily understood when one realizes that in addition to his regular church charge he still lectures on the Lyceum circuits; makes addresses and speeches; writes books; contributes to newspapers and magazines; visits his sick and poor (the great good both he and Mrs. Burdette do in this line cannot be overestimated); goes much into social life, and, as he refers to it himself, "works occasionally," but the fact is, he is a hard, constant and efficient worker in lines that do the greatest good. He takes a lively and active interest in politics, participating in all local campaigns, taking an especial interest in municipal politics. He has been a life-long Republican.

In connection with Dr. Burdette's religious work too much cannot be said in praise of Mrs. Burdette's co-operation. Her constant and untiring efforts in the work of the Temple Baptist Church have been a strong factor in making that church the wonderful success that it is, and to her initiative and untiring persistence is due the erection of the great Auditorium, now the home of the Church. Mrs. Burdette dreamed the dream of a magnificent building which should give ample and beautiful space for all the varied activities of a live modern church; which should, besides, offer proper accommodation for great conventions and public meetings; which should further provide facilities for grand opèra and the best of musical and theatrical entertainment; and which should finally have office space for business and professional men. Then she set out to make her dream come true—and did it. The story is told—or part of it—in a little book lately published by the Clara Vista Press, Pasadena, "The Rainbow and the Pot of Gold."

Dr. Burdette on one occasion resided fourteen months abroad, traveling through Palestine and up the Nile. He has made two other trips to Europe.

In the business world he has some interests, perhaps chief among which is the Burlington Publishing Company, Burlington, Iowa, of which he is President.

Some of the principal books which he has written are: "The Sons of Asaph," "The Life of William Penn," "Smiles Yoked with Sighs," "Chimes from a Jester's Bells," "Modern Temple and Templars," and "The Rise and Fall of the Mustache."

He is a member of the American Social Science Association; Archæological Institute of America, Southwest Society; Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Of clubs he is a member of the University Club, Union League Club, Twilight Club (Pasadena), Chicago Press Club (Chicago), and of the Greek letter fraternity, Phi Kappa Psi.

During 1902-1908 he served as City Commissioner of Pasadena, California.

CHURCH, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Physician, was born at Fairfield, Texas, August 26, 1858. He is of Scotch-Irish descent. His father was Benjamin F. Church, and his mother M. E. Sweatman. He married Mabel Stuart, September, 1894, at Lynchburg, Virginia. There is one child, Esther.

Dr. Church was first educated in the common schools, but later attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Maryland, graduating in 1888 with the degree of M. D. He took postgraduate courses as follows: Baltimore, 1895; New York, 1904; and Berlin, 1906.

In 1887 he was house surgeon of the Maternité Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland. From 1891 to 1895, inclusive, he was First Assistant Superintendent at the North Texas Hospital for the Insane, at Terrell, Texas. He served as President of the County Medical Societies at Austin and Terrell, Texas. In 1903 he was President of the Academy of Medicine, Los Angeles, and is a former Dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Los Angeles, and former Secretary of the Barlow Medical Library, Los Angeles. He is a trustee, and occupies the chair of Ophthalmology, of the Los Angeles Post-Graduate Medical School.

DR. B. F. CHURCH
Portrait by Marceau

Dr. Church is a member of the Los Angeles County Medical Society, the California State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and the Los Angeles Clinical and Pathological Society.

He has written various valuable papers on medical topics, especially on subjects pertaining to the eye and ear.

He is a member of the Los Angeles University Club.

He came to Los Angeles from Dallas, Texas, in 1898.

DR. FRANK D. BULLARD
Portrait by Steckel

DR. ROSE T. BULLARD
Portrait by Steckel

BULLARD, FRANK DEARBORN and **ROSE TALBOTT**, Physicians and Surgeons, were married May 3, 1888, at Los Angeles, California. They have one daughter, Helen.

BULLARD, FRANK DEARBORN, was born at Lincoln, Penobscot County, Maine, December 27, 1860. His father is Dr. William Bradford Bullard (a descendant of Governor Bradford of Massachusetts), and his mother, Lydia Elizabeth Dearborn, for the last twenty-three years residents of Los Angeles.

In 1881 Dr. Bullard graduated from Colby (Me.) College, receiving the degree of A. B. (A. M., 1884), and the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

In 1881-83 he taught Latin, Greek and mathematics, and in 1884 was principal of Brownsville (Me.) High School. In 1885 he became Principal of Schools, Azusa, Cal. In 1888 he graduated from the Medical Department U. S. C. (now affiliated with the University of California), in which later he was for six years Professor of Chemistry, and has been since 1903 Instructor in Ophthalmology. In 1888-89 he took special courses at Göttingen and Vienna.

For ten years he was editor of the "Southern California Practitioner," his wife being assistant editor during the same period, and besides many professional articles has published "The Apistophilon," a philosophical poem, and "Cupid's Chalice."

For the past fifteen years he has made a specialty of administering anæsthetics, and for the past six years has specialized on diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat.

He is a member of the following organizations: Los Angeles County Medical Association (ex-President); Southern California Medical Society (ex-Secretary and ex-President); California Medical Society, Los Angeles Clinical and Pathological Society, American Medical Association, American Academy of Medicine, Los Angeles Eye and Ear Society.

He is a member of the University Club (ex-Secretary, two years, and ex-President, two years), a Mason, and Fellow and Director, S. C. Academy of Sciences.

BULLARD, ROSE TALBOTT, was born at Birmingham, Iowa, April 16, 1864. Her father was Joseph Talbott, M. D. (deceased), and her mother Mary Miller, now living in Los Angeles.

Dr. Bullard attended the common schools and Academy of Birmingham, and Northwestern University, receiving the degree of M. D. in 1886. During 1888-89 she took special courses at Göttingen and Vienna, and in several subsequent years has taken special courses at the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons and at Johns Hopkins University.

In 1907 she became Instructor in Gynecology in the Medical Department U. S. C., and still holds that position. She is examiner for the Penn Mutual and the National Life Insurance Companies.

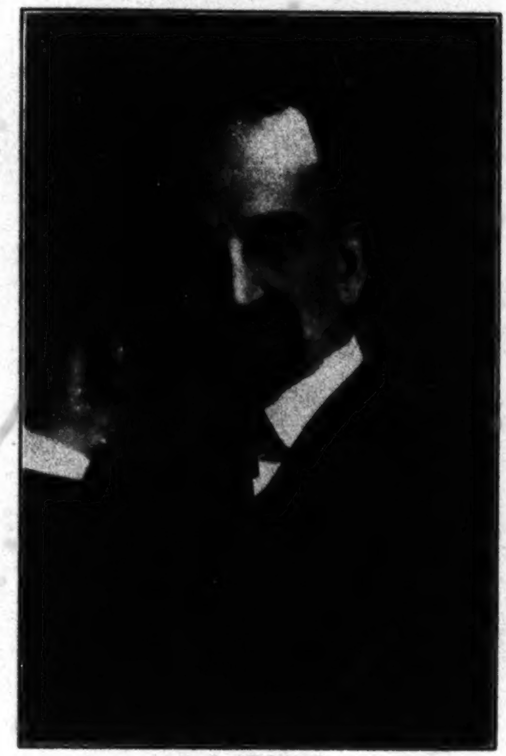
Dr. Bullard has given special attention to gynecology and surgery, and her fellow practitioners concede her a place in the front rank. She took an active part in the organization of the Los Angeles County Medical Association, was its Secretary for five years, and President during 1903. She is also member of the Southern California Medical Association, California State Medical Association, American Medical Association, Friday Morning Club, and is on the Board of Managers Young Women's Christian Association.

She has written numerous articles on gynecology and surgery.

CHILDRESS, ASA DABNER, Mining Operator, was born in Wayne County, Tennessee, November 2, 1859. His father was William Townsend Childress, and his mother Rhoda Catherine Thompson. The Childress family of Tennessee, the Jones and Carothers families of Virginia, and the Childress, Thompson, Townsend, Peebley and Howells families of the Carolinas are all branches from the same family stock. On December 20, 1883, at Cleburne, Texas, Mr. Childress married Mary Mildred Stone, only daughter of Hon. D. C. Stone, Mayor of Galveston, Texas, and first President of the Cotton Exchange of that city. Their children are: Ione, Mary Yarborough, Katherine, Hazel Stuart, and DeWitt Stone.

Mr. Childress received his education in private schools at Sulphur Springs, Texas, and the High School courses under Morgan H. Looney, one of the famous educators of the South in his day. He later graduated from Johnson's Commercial College in St. Louis in 1877.

In 1877 he commenced his business career in the banking house of B. M. Childress & Bros., at Terrell, Texas, and following that was made cashier of the Childress & Harris Bank, successors of B. M. Childress & Bros., where he remained until 1885, when he removed to Los Angeles. Here he engaged in banking until 1893. He at once took an active interest in the city, and has the distinction of being one of the charter members of both the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and of the California Club. He assisted in organizing the Los Angeles Clearing House, and became a member of the Executive Committee and, later, Manager of that important institution. He suggested the organization of the California Bankers' Association, and was made chairman of the Executive Council in the organization, serving as a member of the Executive Council from 1891-1893. After the panic of 1893 he returned to Texas and became Manager of Brenham Furniture Company, manufacturers and jobbers, until 1901, when he removed to Beaumont just after the great oil discovery of that town, and became Secretary and Manager of the Beaumont Oil Exchange and Board of Trade. Later he was made cashier of the Citizens' National Bank of Beaumont. In 1903 he was called to Brownsville, Texas, to organize and manage the Brownsville Land and Town Company, of which he was made Vice-President and Manager, and in which B. F. Yoakum, Col. Sam Fordyce and other prominent St. Louis financiers were interested. There he remained till 1905, when the development of some mining interests made it necessary for him to return to Los Angeles and permanently engage in mining.



A. D. CHILDRESS

Portrait by Marceau

Mr. Childress is Secretary and Manager of the Yosemite Park Mines Syndicate, and Secretary and Fiscal Agent of the Sonora Consolidated Mines Company. The latter company is a two-million-dollar corporation owning sixteen gold, silver, copper and mercury mines in Mexico, and is composed of capitalists and financiers of Mexico—men largely interested in governmental affairs and the Bank of Sonora.

CASS, ALONZO BEECHER, President of the Home Telephone and Telegraph Company, was born at Albion, New York, July 4, 1856. His father was P. C. Cass, and his mother Amanday M. Herrick. On June 23, 1885, he married Emma F. Tufts (deceased) at Muskogee, Indian Territory. There are eight children—Frank, Philip, Louis, Donald, Quincy, Harold, Flora Emily and Alonzo B., Jr.

Mr. Cass attended the public schools of Springfield and Pierce City, Mo., and completed his education at Phipps' Academy, Albion, New York, in 1872.

A. B. CASS
Portrait by Steckel

In 1879-1880 Mr. Cass went into the general merchandise business at Ashgrove, Mo., as Green & Cass, but in the latter year sold out to go into the trading business in the Indian Territory, which he continued with great success until 1888, when he came to Los Angeles and entered the hardware business, the firm eventually becoming the Cass-Smurr-Damerel Company.

In 1898, when the Home Telephone and Telegraph Company was formed, Mr. Cass became the first subscriber for the stock of the company, and was elected its first Vice-President. In 1906 he was elected to the office of President, and has held that office to date. Mr. Cass is also a director in the Central National Bank and the Central Trust Company, both of Los Angeles, and the Empire Construction Company of San Francisco.

He is a member of the California, Jonathan, Sunset and Union League Clubs. He is an active member of the Y. M. C. A., and is serving as the First Vice-President of that organization. He is Past President of both the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and the Municipal League. He is a Mason, Knight Templar, and Past Potentate of Al Malaikah Temple, Ancient Arabian Order Nobles Mystic Shrine.

COFFEY, TITIAN JAMES, Physician, was born at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, July 6, 1874. He is the son of Henry T. Coffey and Frances J. Baldwin. He married Eva Elizabeth Keating at Los Angeles, March 30, 1909.

Dr. Coffey attended Shattuck School, Faribault, Minnesota, 1891-1892, and Peoria High School, Peoria, Illinois, 1894, then entered the medical department of the Northwestern University at Chicago, attending there 1894-1897. From Chicago he came to Los Angeles in 1897 and entered the medical department of the University of Southern California, which he attended 1897 and 1898, graduating June 2 of the latter year with the degree M. D. The terms of 1898 and 1899 he spent at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, graduating June 15, 1899, with the degree M. D.

In July, 1899, he opened his offices in this city, where he has been in practice since.

Dr. Coffey has taken an active interest in the public welfare, and has done a great deal of good work by assisting to improve conditions in lines in which he has been most interested. He has been a most active chairman of the Los Angeles Housing Commission since its creation, February 20, 1906. He is Director, California Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, and member, Board of Directors, Juvenile Improvement Association.

DR. T. J. COFFEY
Portrait by Steckel

He is also a member of the following: Am. Med. Assn., Cal. State Med. Soc., Med. Soc. of So. Cal., L. A. County Med. Soc., L. A. Clinical and Pathological Soc., and L. A. Academy of Sciences. He is instructor of Clinical Obstetrics, Med. Dept., University of So. Cal.

He is a member of the University Club, City Club, Chamber of Commerce, and Municipal League.

E. P. CLARK

Portrait by Mushet

CLARK, ELI P., President, Los Angeles Pacific Company, was born near Iowa City, Iowa. His father was a native of Waterbury, Connecticut, and his mother was born in the Adirondacks, New York State.

When Mr. Clark was eight years old his parents moved to Grinnell, Iowa, where he attended the public schools, and later entered the Iowa College, located in that town.

At eighteen he taught his first school, meeting with marked success. In 1867 the family moved to Southwestern Missouri, where he worked with his father in the summer and taught school during the winter. In 1875 he crossed the plains, and after a three months' journey, by way of old Santa Fé and Fort Wingate, arrived at Prescott, Arizona. There he first met General M. H. Sherman, for many years Superintendent of Schools in Arizona, and there also he met General Sherman's sister (Lucy H.), whom he afterwards married. They have three daughters—Lucy Mason, Mary Sherman, and Katherine Tritle Clark—and one son, Eugene Payson.

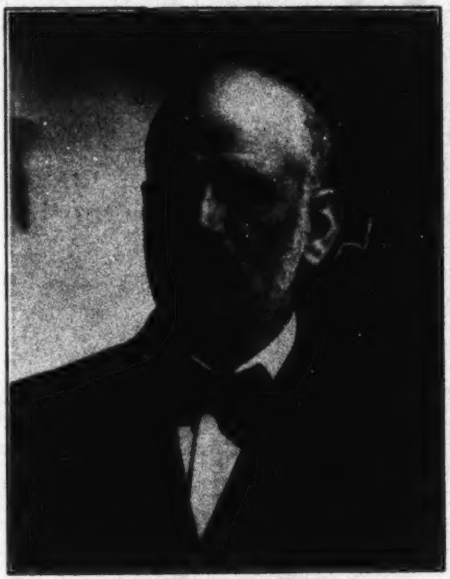
Mr. Clark engaged in various mercantile enterprises, also served one year as Postmaster of Prescott. In 1878 he formed a partnership with A. D. Adams, as Clark & Adams, for the manufacture of lumber, operating three mills. In 1877 he was made Territorial Auditor, serving four terms—in all ten years. It was during these years that he formed the close friendship of General Frémont, Governor of Arizona.

In Arizona Mr. Clark became actively interested in railroad developments, and was particularly instrumental in securing the passage of a bill in the Legislature in 1885 granting a subsidy of $4,000 per mile for a railroad to be built from Prescott to connect with the Atlantic & Pacific Railway at Seligman. He helped to organize the original company and was elected Treasurer and Secretary. The Company was turned over to Thomas S. Bullock under contract to construct and operate. Within the following year the Prescott & Arizona Central Railroad commenced operation, and did a thriving business for ten years, when it was replaced by the present Santa Fé, Prescott & Phoenix Railroad.

In January, 1891, at the urgent request of Mr. Sherman, Mr. Clark came to Los Angeles, where he was made Vice-President and Manager of the Los Angeles Consolidated Electric Railway Company, now the Los Angeles Railway. Following the consolidation of all the local lines, in 1894 he acquired the local lines in Pasadena, and then constructed the Pasadena & Los Angeles Electric Railway, as an inter-urban line—the beginning of the present magnificent Pacific Electric Railway system. In 1896 the old steam road running between Los Angeles and Santa Monica, through the Colegrove and Hollywood country, was rebuilt and put in operation. The opening of the line marked the beginning of the present Los Angeles Pacific Company lines, of which Mr. Clark has been the President ever since, and was the active manager until the fall of 1905. This property has been his special care, and it is due to the work and industry of General Sherman and Mr. Clark that it has become one of the county's finest railroads. To this excellent work is due the building up of the wonderful foothill country between Los Angeles and the sea. To Mr. Clark is also due credit for the first steps toward the proposed subway out of the city; the surveys and acquiring of rights of way were begun in 1904.

Other than railroad interests have occupied Mr. Clark's attention. He is engaged in the oil business, in which General Sherman and he have very large holdings. He has large interests in beach properties.

Mr. Clark is broad-minded and public-spirited. His desire to aid in worthy work for the welfare of church or city is evidenced by many substantial gifts.



EDWARD S. COBB
Portrait by Marceau

COBB, EDWARD SIGOURNEY, Designing and Consulting Engineer, was born at Nashville, Tenn., May 21, 1858. His father was Jonathan Cobb, of Dedham, Mass., who was in Placer County, California, from 1849 to 1856; his mother was Martha Sigourney Wales. He is directly descended from Jonathan Holmes Cobb and Samuel Wales, both closely identified with the history of Massachusetts.

Mr. Cobb graduated from the High School at Dedham, Mass., then entered the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass., from which he graduated in 1879 with the degree Bachelor of Science.

Such work as Mr. Cobb had undertaken prior to his entering college had been confined to the trades of pattern-making and boat-building. After the date of his graduation he was assistant to the Superintendent of Motive Power of a railroad, and did draughting in a machine tool works. In 1880 he opened an office in Boston, where he designed machinery for the manufacture of boots and shoes, paper bags and newspaper folding, also designing several manufacturing plants and steam-power plants, and devoted useful time in tests and investigations. In 1882 he was appointed Professor of Practical Mechanics and Machine Design, Rose Polytechnic Institute, Indiana, with full charge of mechanical engineering instruction. This professorship he held until 1888, when he went to Dallas, Texas, and made a specialty of mechanical and hydraulic engineering, designing and installing municipal pumping plants, cotton ginning and compressing plants, factory buildings and steam-power plants. He was also an expert in court cases for the District and U. S. Circuit Courts. In 1892 he went from Dallas to Erie, Penn., where he made special designs and tests for a steam engine manufacturing firm, remaining there for about one year. In 1894 he was mechanical and hydraulic engineer for the Risdon Iron Works of San Francisco. He remained in that city until 1900, designing water-power and steam-power plants, air compression and mining machinery, and doing expert measurement work of water and other power plants. In 1896 the firm of Cobb & Hesselmeyer, mechanical and hydraulic engineers, was formed in San Francisco. This firm did much expert work for many of the most important constructions in their line installed in this State during the period from 1894 to 1901. Their work covered the entire field in their line—water power, steam power, designing of special structures and machinery, and making investigations and reports on kindred subjects. In 1901 Mr. Cobb located in Los Angeles and engaged in heavy construction work on power-houses, shops, railway depots and pumping plants, also doing much important consulting work in engineering matters.

Mr. Cobb was formerly a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and is a member of the Engineers and Architects Association, Los Angeles, and of the American Societv for Testing Materials, Washington, D. C.

He is a member of the Jonathan Club and of the Masonic orders.

COOK, JAMES FRANKLYN, Dentist, was born at Warwick, Massachusetts, on November 2, 1868. His father was George E. Cook, and his mother Martha Moody.

Dr. Cook received his early education at the Waterbury High School, Waterbury, Connecticut, and later the Mount Herman School, Mount Herman, Massachusetts. From this institution he attended Harvard Dental School, and finally finished his education by graduating from the University of Michigan, Dental Department, 1891.

DR. J. F. COOK
Portrait by Marceau

Dr. Cook started the practice of his profession in Toledo, Ohio, in 1891, and remained there a period of nine years. In November, 1900, he came to California and took up his permanent home in Los Angeles, where he has resided ever since, and taken a very active part in Dental Society work.

He is a member of the Ohio State Dental Association, one of the largest organizations of its kind in the United States, and was Secretary and Treasurer of the Toledo Dental Society from 1894 to 1898; was President, Los Angeles County Dental Society, 1904-05; was President, Southern California Dental Association, 1908, and Chairman of the Committee for Prosecuting the Illegal Practitioners of Dentistry, and a member of the Legislative Committee; member, California State Dental Society.

He is a member of the California Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, University of Michigan Alumni, and the Order of Elks.

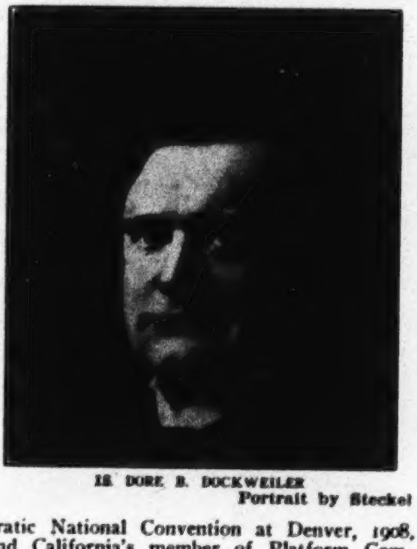
DOCKWEILER, ISIDORE BERNARD, was born in Los Angeles, December 28, 1867. His father, Henry Dockweiler, was a Bavarian, and his mother, Margaratha Sugg, was an Alsatian. On June 30, 1890, he married Gertrude Reeve, daughter of Mr. B. J. Reeve, the architect, and ten children have blessed their union.

Mr. Dockweiler was educated at Saint Vincent's College, Los Angeles, from which he received a commercial diploma in 1883, and degrees of A. B. 1887, A. M. 1889, and the honorary degree of LL. M. in 1905.

From 1883 to 1885 he was employed as a bookkeeper, and during 1887-1888 at surveying.

He studied law at Los Angeles, Cal., with the firm of Anderson, Fitzgerald & Anderson. He was admitted to the Bar of California October 14, 1889, and later to the Bar of the Federal Courts in California.

Mr. Dockweiler has been a director of the Los Angeles Public Library since 1897, with the exception of the term of 1899-1901, and is President of the Board, his present term ending in 1911. He has been a trustee of Saint Vincent's College since October 1, 1890, and of the State Normal School at San Diego since December, 1898. In 1902 he was candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of California on the Democratic ticket. He was delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Denver, 1908, and California's member of Platform Committee thereof.



ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER
Portrait by Steckel

He is a member of the California Club, Newman Club, Chamber of Commerce, Native Sons of Golden West, Knights of Columbus, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Royal Arcanum and Young Men's Institute.

CHAS. CASSAT DAVIS

Portrait by Marceau

DAVIS, CHARLES CASSAT, Attorney-at-Law, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, October 5, 1851. He was the son of Timothy J. Davis and Caroline Mary Cassat, his mother being descended from the Guizot family of France, Guizot having been Anglicized to Cassat. The family were Huguenots, driven to Holland, thence to America.

Mr. Davis acquired his early education in the public schools of Cincinnati, Ohio, and later went to the Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he graduated in 1873 with the degree A. B., the same university conferring the degree M. A. in 1876. After his graduation from the Ohio Wesleyan University he attended the Law School at Cincinnati, Ohio, and afterward that of Columbia College, New York, from which he graduated in 1875, receiving the degree LL. B.

After leaving Columbia Law School he began the practice of law in Cincinnati, where he continued until 1885. During his residence in Ohio he was an active member, director and attorney of one of the largest organizations of its kind in the world, the Ohio State Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He was a member of the Ohio Legislature, 1880-1881.

In the fall of 1885 he removed to Los Angeles, and has practiced law here since that year.

He was elected to the Los Angeles Board of Education, serving 1897-98, and was re-elected for the period 1899-1900. It was during this time that the notorious Webb ring was broken up, driving two members into exile, from which they never returned. The breaking up of this gang placed Mr. Davis in the presidency of the Board, which he held for three years. During this time far-reaching reforms were instituted, and the schools brought up to the standard of similar Eastern institutions. In 1904 he was again elected to the Board of Education, this time on the non-partisan ticket, but resigned after one year's service.

He is a member of the University Club, the Jonathan Club, Sunset Club, and Municipal League.

C. M. DAVIS
Portrait by Marceau

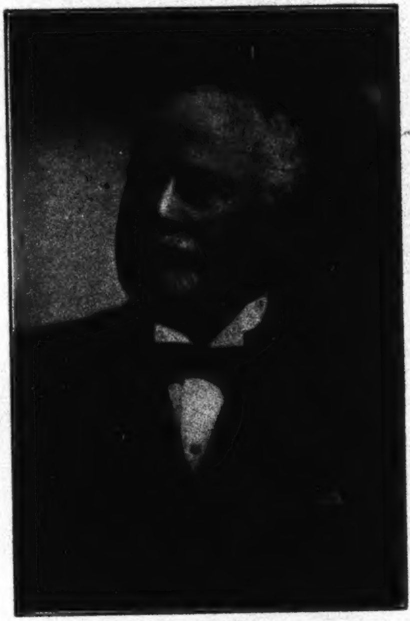
DAVIS, CYRUS MILLARD, Investments, was born in Amboy, Ill., October 22, 1850, his father being Josiah Milton Davis (who came to California in 1852, remaining four years), his mother Clara Frisbee. Her father was Sylvester Frisbee, who had come to Illinois in 1832, had run a temperance tavern on a stage-route in those days of free drinking, and had used it, besides, as a station on the "underground railroad" which helped so many slaves to freedom. Mr. Davis married Maria Bigelow in 1876 at Chicago, and to them were born four children, Warren A. (deceased), Clara Gertrude (wife of American Consul Arnold at Amoy, China), Josiah M., and Mary A. She died in 1898; and subsequently Mr. Davis married Nellie E. A. Traphagen (now deceased), they having one daughter, Nellie M.

Mr. Davis was educated in the grammar schools in Amboy, and worked on a farm till he was seventeen, supporting his mother and sister, his father having died when he was eleven years old. He next spent three years at the carpenter's trade, and two more as steam-fitter, then entering the wholesale paper house of J. W. Butler Paper Company, Chicago, in 1876. With them he remained until 1893, being Secretary and Manager during the last eight years. Removing to Los Angeles on account of the failing health of wife and son, he became in 1894 President of the Kingsley, Barnes & Neuner Company, later purchasing the interests of other stockholders until he became practically sole owner. In January, 1902, having absorbed the Land of Sunshine Publishing Company and the C. M. Davis Engraving Company, the corporation became the Out West Company, Mr. Davis remaining President until 1906, when, being at that time again practically sole owner, he sold out, and the name was soon changed to the Neuner Company. Throughout Mr. Davis's connection with this corporation and from the first number of the magazine, it printed the "Land of Sunshine," its name being changed to OUT WEST in 1902. Without Mr. Davis's personal interest and financial support, the continuance of the magazine would have been at times impossible, so far as it was then possible to see.

About 1901 Mr. Davis assumed for David C. Cook of Chicago the management of his Piru ranch of 14,000 acres in Ventura and Los Angeles counties, 2,000 acres being in bearing fruit trees. This he retained, in connection with his other business, until he sold the entire property for the owner to a Los Angeles syndicate.

For many years Mr. Davis was earnest in the work of the Chamber of Commerce, Merchants and Manufacturers Association, and other organizations for municipal welfare, and still retains his activity in many of them. He is a member of the California Club and Union League.

DILLON, HENRY CLAY, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, was born at Lancaster, Grant County, Wisconsin, November 6, 1846. His father, Patrick Finucane Dillon, born in Ireland, and a notable scholar, became an Argonaut in 1851, and died here in 1878. His mother, born in North Carolina, of Welsh parents, was Cynthia Charles. Her parents afterwards removed to Illinois, and for many years her father was Probate Judge at Galena, Ill. On June 20, 1876, at Denver, Colorado, Mr. Dillon married Florence Hood, a daughter of one of the editors of the "Springfield (Mass.) Republican" during the Civil War. Her mother was one of the first graduates of Mt. Holyoke College. There are six children: Florence Ada, who as "Adele Dilli" has won distinction in opera; Fannie Charles, whose reputation as a composer and pianist is well established; Anna Hood, secretary and bookkeeper of the H. C. Dillon Co., the family corporation; Josephine, a graduate of Stanford University, who has chosen the stage for her career; James de Koven, a lawyer, and Viva, an artist.


HON. H. C. DILLON
Portrait by Marceau

Mr. Dillon got his early education in the public schools and Academy of Lancaster, and in a Chicago business college. At the age of fourteen ex-Governor George W. Ryland gave him a start in mercantile life in Lancaster, where for some years he was a successful salesman, bookkeeper and bank cashier. He then entered Racine College, where he won the Wisconsin Gold Medal for scholarship in 1870, and graduated as "Head ot the College" in 1872. In 1874 he was admitted to the Wisconsin Bar, and later, in the course of his practice, to the Supreme Courts of Colorado, Nevada, California, and to the United States District, Circuit and Supreme Courts.

For fifteen years he practiced his profession in Denver. He was Judge Advocate of the Patriarchs Militant, Colorado (I. O. O. F.), for eight years. He was at one time Master in Chancery, and Examiner of the United States Courts at Leadville, Colorado. He was an officer in the Pitkin Cavalry (C. N. G.), and was under fire during the Leadville riots of 1879-80. While residing in Colorado he took an active part in the building of the "South Park" Railroad to Leadville, the Denver & New Orleans, and the Denver, Western & Pacific.

In 1888 ill health caused him to remove to California, where he soon resumed his practice of the law in Los Angeles, and has followed it ever since.

He was District Attorney of Los Angeles County, 1893-95, making an excellent record. It was during his administration and upon his insistence that the Board of Supervisors adopted the present system of bookkeeping. Before that there was no system and the Auditor kept no books. He has resided much of his time on his fruit farm, "Colorado Orchards," near Long Beach, having also a city home. Outside of his profession, mining and fruit-raising have been his chief occupations. He has done much substantial work in helping to make Los Angeles a mining center, notably the professional and financial aid which he gave in building the Nevada Southern Railway, now a part of the Santa Fé system. As Chairman of the Law Committee of the first Consolidation Commission, he helped to lay the foundation for the future City and County of Los Angeles. He is a member of the Police Commission of Los Angeles, and President of the Juvenile Court Association, and of the St. Vincent de Paul Society (Cathedral Conference).

Mr. Dillon has done much miscellaneous literary work, being a clever writer of short stories, a well-known law writer, and lecturer on Common-Law Pleading and Equity Jurisprudence in the University of Southern California.

In politics he is a Democrat, in religion a Roman Catholic.

DUQUE, TOMÁS LORENZO, Stockman and Capitalist, was born in the Province of Havana, Republic of Cuba, September 5, 1853. His father was Francisco Duque y Diaz, and his mother Isabel Amaro y Arencibia. He married Eleuteria Galdós y Belzaguy, September 30, 1886, at Matanzas, Cuba. There are nine children, as follows: Tomás Domingo, Evangeline Eleuteria, Gabriel Carlos, Ernest Eloy, Helena Asuncion, Adelaida Carlota, Lorenzo Luis, Victor Edwin, and Henry Alexander.

Mr. Duque attended the public schools of Cuba up to the age of nine, when he became a student at the College of Monserrate, Havana, where he remained until twelve years of age, when he came to the United States and finished his education at the Friends' Central School of Philadelphia, 1865-1869.

In September, 1869, he joined the Cuban expedition of General Goicouria on the steamer "Lillian" as a private, but the party failed to land on Cuban soil, the vessel having been captured at Nurse Key, one of the Bahamas, by the British man-of-war "Lapwing," and dismantled and sold at auction at Nassau, New Providence Island.

In the year 1871, after having spent two or three months with his brothers on the island of Jamaica, West Indies, he went to the Isthmus of Panama and clerked for the Panama Railroad in various capacities until the year 1878, when he was appointed purser of the Pacific Mail steamers plying between Panama and San Francisco, which position he resigned in the year 1884. In 1885 he returned to Havana, Cuba, where he married in 1886, and remained until 1888 looking after some property interests he had there at that time. He then decided to come to California to make his permanent home, arriving in Los Angeles on April 25, 1888. Since that year he has been a resident of this city.

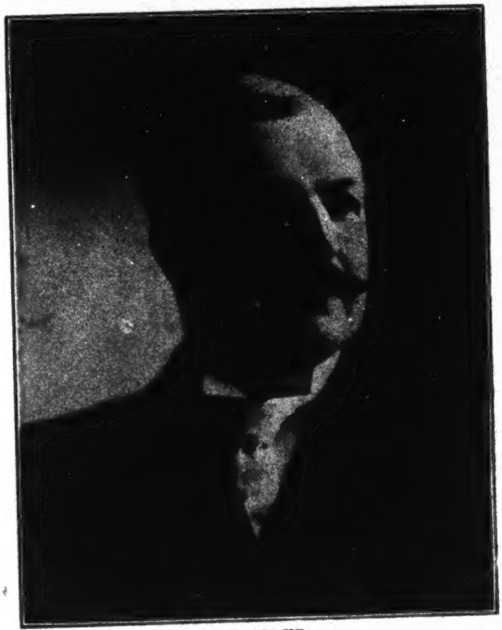
In the year 1891 Mr. Duque was elected a Director of the Farmers and Merchants Bank, and served on that Board for a number of years. In the same year he also became a Director of the Security Savings Bank of Los Angeles, and was on that Board for a number of years, and served as President of that institution in 1893, the year of the great panic. He was also President from 1895 to 1905 of the old Main Street Savings Bank, which in 1905 merged with the Security Savings Bank.

T. L. DUQUE
Portrait by Steckel

He is Consul of the Republics of Ecuador, Honduras and Cuba, having represented these countries for a number of years past. He is the Dean of the Consular Corps of Los Angeles.

Mr. Duque is President and Manager of the San Felipe Land & Water Company, and a Director of the Southern Trust and Savings Bank of San Diego, California, where his landed interests are very large.

Mr. Duque has been a member of the California Club and of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce since 1889. He is also a life member of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce.



J. C. DRAKE

Portrait by Marceau

DRAKE, JAMES CALHOUN, Banker, was born at Cincinnati, Washington County, Arkansas, July 26, 1858. His father was Wesley Drake, and his mother Martha Kellum. He married Fanny Wilcox at San Francisco, April 26, 1893. They have two children, Daphne and James Wilcox.

After receiving a common school education, Mr. Drake received the appointment from the Fourth Congressional District, State of Arkansas, to the United States Naval Academy. He graduated from that institution in 1880 and was assigned to duty for two years on the flagship "Trenton" on the European squadron cruising in the Mediterranean Sea, thence to the training ship "Portsmouth" on the North Atlantic station. From the "Portsmouth" he was assigned to the "Yantic," cruising in the West Indies and to the Central and South American coasts. After this, Mr. Drake served three years in the United States Coast Geodetic Survey, being in command of the survey-vessels engaged in hydrographic surveying on the coasts of North Carolina and Georgia. He received the thanks of the Legislature of the State of Georgia for the scientific survey and investigations pertaining to the delineations of the oyster beds in those waters.

In 1890 Mr. Drake was transferred to duty on the U. S. S. "Aliance," making a cruise around the world covering a period of three years, most of the time being spent in Asiatic waters. At the completion of this cruise, in 1893, he was appointed Inspector of Ordnance in San Francisco, fitting out the ordnance and torpedo equipments on the U. S. S. "Olympia" and the battleship "Oregon."

In 1895, by reason of the slow promotion, he voluntarily resigned from naval service and took up civil life in Los Angeles. Here he first became identified with the Los Angeles City Water Works, and served as one of the commissioners, for the first term, upon the acquisition of the water works by the City of Los Angeles.

Mr. Drake has been a Director of the First National Bank for the past twelve years, and upon the incorporation of the Los Angeles Trust Company, in 1903, he was elected its President, which has been his active office ever since. He is also a Director of the Edison Electric Company and the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company.

He is a member of the California Club and the Los Angeles Country Club.

Mr. Drake came to California first in 1893 from Washington, D. C.

EARL, EDWIN TOBIAS, Publisher "Los Angeles Express," was born on a fruit ranch near Red Bluff, California, May 30, 1858, his father being Josiah Earl, his mother Adelia Chaffee. He married Emily Jarvis in Los Angeles, April 30, 1902. They have four children—Jarvis, Edwin, Emily and Chaffee.

After receiving a High School education he engaged in the fruit-shipping business in 1876. At that time the freight on a car of green fruit from California to Chicago was $900, and about $1200 to New York. The only cars available were ordinary ventilated box cars, and of these, unsuitable as they were, there was not a sufficient supply. Mr. Earl experimented with refrigerator cars, and satisfied himself that they were the only suitable ones for shipping fruit. In 1890 he invented a combination ventilator refrigerator car, and, the railroad refusing to build such cars, he went into the business of building and operating them, organizing the Continental Fruit Express and investing $2,000,000 in cars. The operation of cars proved more profitable than the shipping of fruit. There were many infringements of Mr. Earl's patents, which were finally sustained in the United States courts after long litigation. It is the simple truth to say that these cars revolutionized the fruit-shipping industry, and have been the most essential factor in building it up to its present enormous proportions. In 1901 Mr. Earl sold out all his fruit-shipping and car-line interests and others connected therewith to Armour & Company of Chicago, retiring from that line of work with several million dollars. Soon afterward he bought the "Los Angeles Express," which for some years had been barely existing. Under his management the "Express" soon became a vital force in the community, and is today among the most potent factors for civic righteousness. Incidentally, it should be added, it is prospering financially. Independent in politics, it has persistently and vigorously fought "the machine." It has been the most powerful single factor in suppressing race-track gambling. Its aid was all-important in securing the modification of the city charter of Los Angeles, establishing the direct primary, and the election of councilmen-at-large. In October, 1908, it severely criticised the Mayor and Police Department of Los Angeles, for the protection of vice, and in consequence of its criticisms Mr. Earl and the "Express" were sued by the Mayor and some of his associates for $650,000 damages. The defendants in this suit have always been ready and eager for trial, the plaintiffs always seeking postponement, and the net result to this date has been the recall election, a new Mayor, a new Police Department, and the substantial justification of the charges made by the "Express."

E. T. EARL
Portrait by Marceau

Mr. Earl came to Los Angeles in 1885, and since then has been a heavy investor in real estate, and has erected several important business blocks. He is President of the Earl Orchard Company and of the Main Street Company, the latter company having recently completed the erection of the Central Building. He is a director in many other corporations.

He has been keenly interested in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a liberal contributor to that worthy organization.

He is a Mason, and a member of the California Club, Jonathan Club, City Club and Bolsa Chica Gun Club.

Mr. Earl is a typical representative of that growing class of Americans who, acquiring wealth early, thereafter devote their chief energies to the service of the larger public interests.

EASTON, EDWARD EUGENE, Engineer, President Engineers' Exploration Co., Ltd., was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, January 5, 1878. His father is John Ammen Easton, Ph. D., and his mother Laura Browden. He is related to Admiral Daniel Ammen, U. S. N. On April 23, 1906, he married Elise Holliday at Berkeley, California. They have two daughters, Nancy and Jean Elise.

E. E. EASTON
Portrait by Marceau

After passing through a public and High School course in Ohio, Mr. Easton spent three years abroad in study.

During 1897-98 he did newspaper work at Kansas City, Mo., being certified as a War Correspondent to Cuba. At the end of the war he was appointed Private Secretary in the Interior Department at Washington, resigning in 1899 to undertake exploration work in South Africa. At the outbreak of the Anglo-Boer war he again became a war correspondent. In 1902 he again took up exploration work for mineral deposits in East Africa, north of Zambesi River. In 1903 he had charge of an expedition for a French and Dutch syndicate to report on mineral conditions of the Malay Peninsula and Borneo, and in 1904 explored the Northern Sahara Desert region along the Atlas Mountains. In 1905 he did exploration work in Spanish Honduras, since which time he has confined his work to the Western United States and Old Mexico.

Mr. Easton wrote "Inside the Boer Lines" (Harper's, 1901), and "Battle of Pepworth Hill" (Harper's, 1901), and has done considerable other work for publications.

He is a member of the Jonathan Club and of the Chamber of Mines.

He established his permanent residence here November 21, 1906.

EDGERTON, EDWARD OVIATT, Attorney, was born in Yreka, California, January 8, 1876, his father being Calvin Edgerton, his mother Emma Oviatt. His father had been in California since 1852, coming here with his uncle, Henry Edgerton, an orator of note.

He was educated in the public schools and University of California, coming to Los Angeles in 1888. He was admitted to the Bar in 1898, and has practiced his profession since that time.

At the time of the breaking out of the Spanish war Mr. Edgerton enlisted in the National Guards of California, hoping to see service in battle, but was disappointed. At the time of the San Francisco disaster Mr. Edgerton was particularly effective in connection with the relief-work undertaken by the Native Sons of the Golden West.

As one of the five commissioners appointed by the Native Sons of the Golden West to consider the cases of Ruef, Schmitz, Gallagher and other San Francisco accused "boodlers," he was instrumental in purging that body by the expulsion of these men in 1907. Senator Caminetti was Chairman of that Committee, and Mr. Edgerton, Secretary. He was also one of the founders of the "Grizzly Bear" magazine.

As one of the committee of five on filling vacancies in the Democratic city ticket in 1906, he was able to be of much service to the cause of genuine non-partisanship.

E. O. EDGERTON
Portrait by Marceau

During the recent recall election he was Secretary of the Municipal League Committee in charge of the campaign.

Mr. Edgerton has just (April, 1909) been selected as Secretary of the Municipal League. He is also a charter member of the City Club, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

ELDER, CHARLES ABBOTT, President, Los Angeles Investment Company, was born at Kinmundy, Illinois, May 9, 1864. His father was Dr. A. C. Elder, and his mother Lavison Wood Fancher. He is a direct descendant of Alling Ball, grandfather of George Washington. Five of his ancestors were soldiers of Revolutionary distinction.

Mr. Elder graduated from the Topeka, Kansas, High School in 1882. In 1890 he entered the University of Illinois, where he remained four years. In 1895 he went to France, where he took up special studies at the University of Paris during that year. These dates may appear to conflict with the record of his business career which follows, but the conflict is only apparent. The explanation is that after establishing himself in business he decided that he wanted a university training, and obtained it, retaining at the same time his business connections.

CHAS. A. ELDER
Portrait by Marceau

His first employment was with the Elder Syndicate at Topeka, Kansas, a concern organized by his father, containing some of the ideas which the son later developed and expanded. He went to work for this syndicate in 1873 at $1.50 per week. In 1883 he became General Manager, holding that position until 1895. Upon his return from Paris he came to Los Angeles and established a branch of the Elder Syndicate, at the same time organizing, with two associates, the Pacific Investment Company. The joint capital of the three was just $25 in cash, but to this was added some credit and an unlimited supply of confidence. A little later the Elder Syndicate and the Pacific Investment Company were merged as the Los Angeles Investment and Trust Company, which later yet became the Los Angeles Investment Company, under which title it now operates. In 1905 Mr. Elder organized the Elder Building Material Company, an affiliated corporation, and in 1906 the Globe Savings Bank, with a paid-in capital of $200,000. Of these three organizations he is President, and to them he has devoted all his business energies.

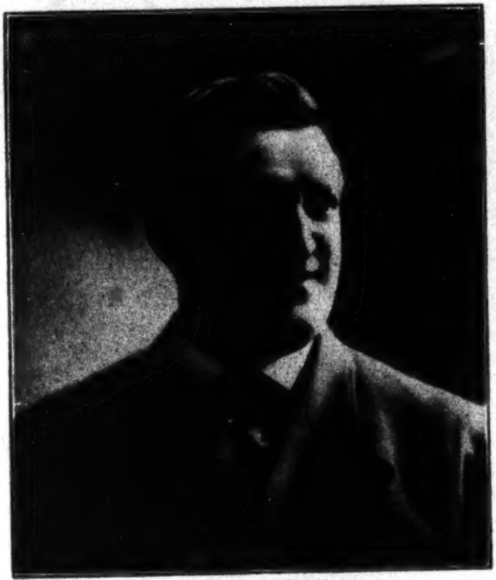
Small as were its beginnings—the first house built by Mr. Elder and his associates in Los Angeles cost only $90, and even so severely strained their resources—the company which he organized has played no small part in the recent making of Los Angeles. At first able to build only one house at a time, it later began to buy tracts and improve them as a whole. The 1500 residences already built mean that an aggregate of almost one square mile has been transformed from unoccupied land to home places. The little company of three people of fourteen years ago has become the largest co-operative building company in the world, with 2300 stockholders (300 of whom are its own employes), a paid-in capital of more than $1,250,000 and an equal amount of undivided profits. In certain features it is unique, and people have come from all parts of the world to study it—Mr. Elder having the names of more than a thousand such investigators.

A striking evidence of the way in which the growth of Los Angeles continues apparently unaffected by "bad times" is that this co-operative building company built and sold more houses during 1908 and made a larger gross profit than in any previous year, while its percentage of dividend earned was larger than in any other year but one.

While residing in Kansas Mr. Elder was a member of the Kansas National Guard, and after locating in Los Angeles he became a non-commissioned officer of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard of California.

He is a member of the University Club, Gamut Club, City Club, Southern California Academy of Science, Municipal League, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and the Municipal Waterways Commission.

He is the publisher of "Home Builders," a publication devoted to the interests of his organizations.



DR. H. BERT ELLIS
Portrait by Marceau

ELLIS, H. BERT, Physician (Oculist, Aurist, Laryngologist and Rhinologist), was born at Lincoln Center, Maine, May 17, 1863. His father was James Henry Ellis, and his mother Annie M. Bullard. He is directly descended, on his mother's side, from Governor Bradford, the second Governor of Massachusetts, and on his father's side from Thomas Davis, Lord Mayor of London (1677). He married Florence E. Chandler on May 27, 1907, at Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Ellis attended the public schools of Fredericton, New Brunswick, till 1876, when he went to the Collegiate School (Fredericton), which he attended until 1880. The term of 1880-81 was spent at the University of New Brunswick. In the fall of 1881 he entered Acadia College, Wolfville, Nova Scotia, from which he graduated in 1884 with the degree of A. B. In July, 1884, after his graduation, he came to Los Angeles and entered the College of Medicine of the University of Southern California, from which he graduated in 1888 with the degree of M. D. He immediately went abroad and took a postgraduate course at the University of Göttingen throughout the remainder of 1888, and at the University of Wien in 1889, after which he returned to Los Angeles and commenced practice. Since 1893 he has devoted himself exclusively to the treatment of the eye, ear, nose and throat.

Dr. Ellis takes an active interest in civic matters, particularly in educational affairs, and during 1903-04 he served as President of the Los Angeles Board of Education.

He is a director of the California Hospital and also of the Sun Drug Co., and a director and Secretary of Peairs Pharmacy Co., and is President of the Middlemarch Copper Co. He is a member and ex-President of the Los Angeles County Medical Association, Southern California Medical Society, California State Medical Society, Los Angeles Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Society; President, Los Angeles Clinical and Pathological Society; member of the American Medical Association, American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, and the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-laryngology, and American Academy of Medicine.

He is a member of the California, Jonathan, University and Union League Clubs of Los Angeles, and is a Mason and an Elk; also a member of the Los Angeles Country Club, Gamut Club, Sunset Club, and the Bohemian Club of San Francisco.

GRENVILLE C. EMERY
Portrait by Marceau

EMERY, GRENVILLE C., Head Master and owner of Harvard Military School, which he conducts, was born at Ripley, Maine, July 19, 1843. His father was John G. Emery, and his mother Mary Stanley Jones. He was married to Ella Rhoda Pike at Livermore Falls, Maine, January 27, 1871. They have had six children—Ellen R., Mary R., Bertrand G., Laura J., Ella Pike and Grenville P.

Mr. Emery first attended the public schools of Maine, then entered Corinna Union Academy, Maine, 1858-61; Maine State Seminary, 1861-64; Bates College, Lewiston, Maine, 1864-68; Göttingen, Germany, 1882-83. He received the degree A. B., Bates College, 1868, and A. M. 1869, and Litt. D. 1904.

Mr. Emery's career as an educator began in 1868 in the Maine public schools after he graduated from Bates College. He was instructor in the Maine State Seminary at Lewiston 1868 and 1869, and principal of the High School and Superintendent of Schools of Auburn, Maine, 1870-71. He then went to Michigan as principal of the High School at Grand Rapids, where he was located through the term of 1871-72. From 1872 to 1881 he was submaster of Lawrence Grammar School, Boston, Mass., after which he went to Germany, where he took up special studies at the University of Göttingen (1881-1882). On his return from Germany he became master in the Boston Latin School, where he remained throughout 1882-1897. He came to Los Angeles from Boston in June of 1897, and during that year and 1899 was principal of the Los Angeles Military Academy.

In 1900 he founded and became Head Master of Harvard Military School, Los Angeles, and as such he has continued, building up that institution to one of the highest grade, with a national reputation as a ranking educational institution. This school, which Mr. Emery has conducted so successfully, has been a very important factor in promoting Los Angeles as an educational center.

Mr. Emery is the author of a number of important works on algebra, which are in use in many of the best high and secondary schools of the country. Some of them follow: "Academic Algebra" (Bradbury and Emery), 1890; "Academic Algebra" (Teachers' Edition), 1890; "Algebra for Beginners" (Bradbury and Emery), 1894; "Key to Algebra for Beginners," 1896.

FINKLE, FREDERICK CECIL, Consulting Engineer, was born at Viroqua, Wisconsin, May 3, 1865. His father was Thurston Finkle, and his mother Sophia Amelia Michelet, who was the great-grand-niece of M. Jules Michelet, the French historian. At San Francisco, September 8, 1901, he married Priscilla Ann Jones. Of this union there is one son, Frederick Cecil. By a former marriage there are two sons, Roy Bennett and William Thurston.

FREDERICK C. FINKLE
Portrait by Marceau

Mr. Finkle attended the public and High School at Viroqua, Wisconsin, graduating in 1882. He then took a special course in civil engineering at the University of Wisconsin until 1887.

In January, 1887, he came to California, and here became the Chief Engineer of the North Riverside Land and Water Company, Jurupa Land and Water Company, and the Vivienda Water Company, for their plants in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, which he completed at a cost of $600,000. During 1889-1893 he was Chief Engineer for the City of San Bernardino, and built the domestic water system of that city. At the same time he was Chief Engineer for the State of California for the water and sewer systems at Highland Asylum. In 1893 he became Chief Engineer for the East Riverside Irrigation District, now the Riverside-Highland Water Company. Also, from 1893 to 1897, he had charge of the work for the Grapeland Irrigation District, the San Bernardino Gas and Electric Company, and other important undertakings. From 1897 to 1906 he was Chief Engineer of the Redlands Electric Light and Power Company and the Edison Electric Company, which absorbed the former and similar interests in Southern California, taking charge of the construction engineering work of the new Company. Since 1906 he has devoted himself to consulting work on hydro-electric, irrigation and municipal engineering, being also regularly retained as consulting engineer of The Edison Electric Company; the Arrowhead Reservoir and Power Company of San Bernardino; the Central Colorado Power Company of Denver; the Mt. Hood Railway and Power Company of Portland, Oregon, and others of less magnitude.

For the Edison Electric Co. he designed and constructed six hydraulic power plants with an aggregate capacity of 50,000 electrical horse-power representing an investment of nearly $10,000,000.

Some of the plants have notable engineering features, such as the one on Mill Creek, known as "Mill Creek No. 3 Plant," which delivers the water to the water-wheels under a pressure of 860 pounds to the square inch from an elevation nearly 2,000 feet above the power-house. The plant on Kern River is the largest impulse water-wheel plant in the United States, and is capable of generating 40,000 horse-power.

The dam of the Arrowhead Reservoir and Power Company, on which Mr. Finkle is now retained as consulting engineer, has at present (April, 1909) reached a height of 140 feet above the surface. Its full height when completed (about January 1, 1910) will be 200 feet. It will be the highest earthen dam in the world.

Mr. Finkle has frequently been called upon as an expert in hydraulic engineering and geology in the trial of cases in the courts of different States in this country. His opinions have been obtained in this way, where irrigation, hydraulic power or domestic water-works involving millions of dollars in value have been in litigation. The demand for his services as an expert on such matters has not been confined to California, but has included most of the other Western States. He is the author of many valuable articles on engineering subjects, which have appeared in the "Engineering News," "Engineering Record" and "Engineering Magazine."

Of professional associations he is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Society of Irrigation Engineers, and of the Engineers and Architects Association of Southern California.

He is a member of the California Club, Los Angeles; Bohemian Club, San Francisco; Denver Club, Denver; and the Bakersfield Club.

GEN. CHARLES FORMAN
Portrait by Marceau

FORMAN, CHARLES, President of the Kern River Company, and Secretary of the Pacific Light and Power Company, was born near Owego, Tioga County, New York, January 14, 1835. His father was Sands Forman, and his mother Mary Mathews. He married Mary Agnes Gray in 1862 at Los Angeles. There are two children, Eloise and Charles, Jr.

After receiving his education, first in the common schools, and later at Owego Academy, he shortly removed to California, arriving in San Francisco in 1853. From there he proceeded to Sacramento, where his uncle, Col. Ferris Forman, was Postmaster. He was given employment in the postoffice as cashier. At the end of the Postmaster's term in 1857, he went overland with a small party to Washington in order to adjust and settle the Postmaster's accounts with the Postoffice Department.

After visiting relatives in New York, he returned to Sacramento and served two years as Deputy Secretary of State, and then went to Virginia City, Nevada, where he engaged in mining, becoming connected with the Eclipse Mill & Mining Company, and other similar undertakings in and around Virginia City and Gold Hill. This was during the bonanza days. While there he was made Major-General of the Nevada Volunteers under Governor John H. Kinkead.

As early as 1865 General Forman made investments in the pueblo of Los Angeles, and in 1882 he moved his headquarters to this city, and five years later made it his permanent residence. At that time he became interested in the City and Central Railway Company, of which he became Vice-President and General Manager. This company afterwards became the Los Angeles Cable Railway Company. In 1890 he disposed of his railroad interests and turned his attention to the development of water and electric power. In 1902 the Kern River Company began its construction work, and General Forman has been made the company's President. It is one of eight affiliated companies, the Pacific Light and Power Company, of which General Forman is Secretary, being the parent company.

His early confidence in Los Angeles is fully demonstrated in his real estate holdings, the investments in many of which he made years ago. He is a typical representative of the best of that flood which poured into California in the 'Fifties, and then spread over the entire Far West. Quiet and unassuming, he holds the confidence of his fellow citizens in a rare degree.

He was a charter member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and served two years as the President of that body.

He is a member of the Engineers and Architects Association and of the Jonathan Club.

FRANK, HERMAN WASHINGTON, President, Harris & Frank, Inc., was born at Portland, Ore., July 4, 1860. He is the son of Abraham and Matilda Frank, his father being one of the pioneers of Oregon. On November 14, 1888, at Los Angeles, Mr. Frank married Sadie Harris, a native of Los Angeles and the daughter of Leopold Harris. They have two sons—Alvin H. and Lawrence P.

Mr. Frank obtained his early education in the public schools of Oregon, later graduating from Whiteman Seminary (now Whiteman College) at Walla Walla, Washington. After graduation he became clerk in a general store at Weston, Ore. He soon attracted the favorable notice of one of San Francisco's large wholesale houses, where he went in 1876, first as officeman, later becoming traveling salesman. While visiting Los Angeles, Mr. Frank recognized the great possibilities of the city, and in 1887 located here. In 1888 he became a partner in L. Harris & Co., now Harris & Frank. The house is one of the largest of its kind on the Pacific Coast and a credit to Los Angeles.

H. W. FRANK
Portrait by Steckel

Since coming to Los Angeles, Mr. Frank has been active in many movements toward prosperity or the betterment of general conditions. His work in the educational and charitable departments of the city has been of the most substantial character. He has been a member of the Board of Education for the past four years, and chairman of the Finance Committee of that body, devoting much time to that public service. He has been a director of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association for a number of years, and during 1896-98 served as its President. In that office he accomplished much for the general benefit of the business interests and the city at large. He was one of the first to advocate street-sweeping by hand, and the removal of a special license on merchants.

He is now, and has been for ten years, President of the Associated Charities, for which he conducted in Los Angeles (for the first time on the Pacific Coast) "Tag Day," by which about $10,000 was raised in one day without anyone feeling a financial strain.

An occasion which illustrates the practical character of Mr. Frank's efforts for the welfare of the city and on behalf of the deserving needy, occurred in 1898 during the period when great armies of unemployed men were in desperate need of relief in almost every city of the Union. Los Angeles had her own share, and many others drifted here who lacked the money to buy bread. Men of means in the city were at their wits' end in trying to formulate systematic plans for providing for these men, when Mr. Frank and Judge Charles Silent came forward with a practical plan which they put through, in connection with the Merchants & Manufacturers Association. They raised by subscription $26,000, which was distributed among the needy by having them apply for tickets entitling the holder to a day's work at $1.00 per day. The name and record of each man and his family needs and conditions were kept, so that all could be given work in proportion to their needs. As monuments to this work, the beautiful roads of Elysian Park and its magnificent entrance, Fremont Gate, stand today.

Mr. Frank stands for clean politics and upright business methods. In the last fifteen years perhaps no business man has given more of his time to advancing the best interests of Los Angeles.

He is a director of the National Bank of California, President of Harris & Frank, Inc., Secretary of the L. Harris Realty Company, and director and Secretary of the Riverside Vineyard Company, the latter company owning and cultivating 1800 acres of vineyards in Los Angeles County. He is a ready speaker, and can at all times make his influence felt in any work in which he takes an interest.

FRIES, AMOS ALFRED, Captain, Corps of Engineers U. S. Army, was born at Debello, Vernon County, Wisconsin, March 17, 1873. His father was Christian M. Fries, and his mother Mary Ellen Shreve. He married Elizabeth Christine Wait, August 16, 1899, at Medford, Oregon. They have one child, Elizabeth Christine.

Captain Fries's early education was attained in the country and Mound City schools, Holt County, Missouri, from 1880 to 1888. In 1888 he attended the Reno, Nevada, High School for three months, and 1888 to 1891 the public school, Central Point, Oregon. In 1891 he entered the High School of Medford, Oregon, graduating in 1893. He entered the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., June 15, 1894, graduating April 26, 1898. He then took a postgraduate course in civil engineering, electricity and practical astronomy, from October, 1899, to March, 1901, receiving a certificate of efficiency in those subjects.

After finishing his military education, Captain Fries was assigned as 2nd Lieutenant to Corps of Engineers, and served at Willet's Point, N. Y., during the Spanish war until November, 1898, testing torpedo material, etc. From November, 1898, to October, 1899, Assistant on River and Harbor Improvements, Portland, Oregon; October, 1899, until June, 1901, U. S. Engineers' School. He was then ordered to the Philippine Islands, where he served from July, 1901, to July, 1903, principally on engineering work, but taking part in the campaign against hostile Moros in September, 1902, and receiving an Army Service medal for duty in the Philippines during the Philippine war. From October, 1903, to December, 1905, he was Assistant on River and Harbor Improvement work at Portland, Oregon. In February, 1906, he was assigned under orders from the War Department to take charge of all River and Harbor Improvement work in California south of San Francisco, including the Colorado River.

The most important part of this work has been the completion of the Deep-Water Harbor at San Pedro, and to this Captain Fries has brought not only trained engineering skill (to be looked for as a matter of course), but a vivid perception of the larger meaning of the Harbor, not only to Los Angeles, but to the commerce of the world, and a determination to do his utmost to secure its fullest advantages to the general public. To this end he has devoted himself unsparingly, working with voice and pen, in public speeches and private conferences, in official reports and magazine and newspaper articles (among others in OUT WEST for October, 1907), for the Free Harbor, for the organic union of Los Angeles with her seaport, and against every attempt at private or corporate monopoly of the harbor.

Captain Fries is a member of the following associations and clubs: Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses, National Geographic Society, Engineers and Architects Association of Southern California (President since June, 1908), Association of Graduates U. S. Military Academy, Order of Moro Campaigns, Philippine Islands; City Club and Country Club, Los Angeles. He is honorary member, South Coast Yacht Club, and a life member and on Executive Committee, Municipal Waterways Association.

CAPT. A. A. FRIES
Portrait by Mojonier

FARISH, OSCAR EUGENE, Real Estate Agent, was born near Pittsboro, Chatham County, North Carolina, July 20, 1868. He is the son of John W. Farish and Mary Ann Harris. He married Alice Aspinall Grindrod, December 4, 1895, at Pasadena, California. They have two children—Muriel Estelle and Gwendolen.

O. E. FARISH
Portrait by Marceau

Mr. Farish got his education in the public schools of Arkansas.

In 1886 he went into the employ of the Southern Express Company at Little Rock, Arkansas, and remained in the employ of that company in various positions in Memphis, Knoxville and Bristol, Tenn.; Lynchburg, Roanoke and Norfolk, Va.; and Ocala, Fla., for about nine years. In June, 1895, he came to Los Angeles from Ocala, and went into the wholesale paper house of Blake, Moffitt & Towne, where he remained about one year. From the paper business he went with the Los Angeles Electric Co., but resigned in about two years to go into the oil business. Personal interests made it necessary to devote much time to real estate, the business of which he entered in an active way in 1901.

Mr. Farish is President of the Los Angeles Realty Board, First Vice-President of the California State Realty Federation, and a member of the L. A. Chamber of Commerce, the Municipal League, the Municipal Waterways Association, and the California Club. He is a Thirty-second Degree Mason, a member of Interdomain Lodge Knights of Pythias, and of the Independent Order of Foresters.

He is an active member of the Democratic party and Municipal League, and in 1903 he was elected to the City Council from the Third Ward, serving 1903-1904.

FOLLANSBEE, ELIZABETH ANN, Physician and Surgeon, was born December 9, 1839, at Pittston, Maine. She is the eldest daughter of the late Captain Alonzo Follansbee and Nancy Sherman Mackintosh, her mother being of the Roger Sherman and Col. Mackintosh families, of Colonial and Revolutionary fame.

Dr. Follansbee attended Clarke Institute, Brooklyn, L. I., then went to France, where she studied under Madame Leniewiez-Dupont. Returning in 1857, she resumed her studies in the East until 1871, when she came to California and taught at Miss McDonald's school at Napa. In 1875 she entered the Medical Department of the University of California in the first class to which women were admitted. From there she went to the University of Michigan, and later entered the New England Hospital for Women and Children at Boston. After completing special courses at Boston she entered the Woman's Medical College of Penn., graduating in 1877. Returning to San Francisco she organized, with Dr. Charlotte Blake Brown, the hospital of that city now known as the Hospital for Children and Training School for Nurses, of which she was resident physician. Owing to ill health in February, 1882, she came to Los Angeles, being the first woman physician recognized by the medical profession here.

She has limited her practice to women and children, and is held in the highest esteem, both socially and professionally.

DR. ELIZABETH A. FOLLANSBEE
Portrait by Mushet

She is a member of the Am. Med. Assoc., Cal. State Med. Society, Southern Cal. Med. Society, L. A. County Med. Assoc., and Alpha Epsilon Iota Fraternity.

She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Colonial Dames of Conn. in Cal. and of the Friday Morning Club.

GATES, LEE CHANNING, Lawyer, was born on a farm in Preble County, Ohio, April 4, 1856, his father being Laborious A. Gates, his mother Maria Brumbaugh. He married Bessie B. Caldwell at Richmond, Ind., April 14, 1883. They have two daughters, Hazel K. and Juna F.

Until he was nineteen years old, Mr. Gates lived and worked on a farm, attending school in winter. In 1875 he commenced to teach school and continued this for four years, meantime beginning to read law. In 1879 he entered a law-office in Dayton, Ohio, and was admitted to the Bar May 5, 1881, after an examination by the Supreme Court of Ohio.

Among the first cases to occupy him was the recovery for his father of a sum representing practically the entire surplus of his life's work. In 1874 his father had sold his farm and its belongings, taking in payment notes given by one Weaver to one Bates in purchase of certain patent rights. When the notes fell due, Weaver refused to pay, and suit was commenced in 1876 and carried through successive courts, remaining unsettled while Lee grew from boy on the farm to lawyer admitted to practice. He then took up the case, fought it for two years more, winding up in the U. S. Circuit Court, and in 1883 collected the entire amount and paid it to his father, having incidentally driven Weaver into bankruptcy.

He practiced his profession in Ohio for four years, overworking to such an extent that in 1885 his health became seriously impaired. He decided to give up his profession, never intending to return to it, and with his wife and infant daughter moved to Butler County, Kansas, where he set himself to establish a stock-ranch and farm on the unbroken sod of the prairie. For four years he was rancher and stock-breeder, doing most of the work (including the building of a house and barn) with his own hands. In 1889, his health being re-established, he again entered law-practice in Eldorado, Kan. In 1892 he came to Los Angeles to become attorney for the Los Angeles Abstract Company, and when that, in 1894, was merged with the Abstract and Title Insurance Co., becoming the Title Insurance and Trust Co., he was appointed Chief Counsel, and still holds that position. Its heavy and steadily increasing responsibilities Mr. Gates has met to the complete satisfaction of all concerned. He is also director in the American National Bank, the Rice Rancho Oil Co., and the Ojai Oil Co.

A ready and effective public speaker, and interested in a wide range of subjects, Mr. Gates has taken active part in most of the movements of larger public interest since coming to Los Angeles. He has been a life-long Republican, and his voice has been heard in every campaign for more than twenty years. He has never held a salaried public office, though serving for a time on the Los Angeles Police Commission, and never but once "ran" for office. In 1906, at the urgent solicitation of the Non-Partisan Committee of One Hundred, backed by strong pressure from many other citizens, he reluctantly accepted the Non-Partisan nomination for Mayor. The causes which led to his defeat by a narrow margin in the four-cornered fight of that year need not be named here, but friends and enemies agreed as to the brilliancy of his campaign—and agree, too, that no Recall would have been necessary had he been elected.

LEE C. GATES
Portrait by Marceau

In 1908 he took vigorous part in the organization of the Lincoln-Roosevelt League, and its subsequent struggle to wrest the political control of the State from "machine" hands. This effort seemed to fail, yet it resulted in giving the State the best Legislature which it has had for many years.

Mr. Gates is a charter member of the City Club, and was its first President, 1906-7. He is also member of the Union League (director, 1909), Sunset, University (director, 1908-9), and Jonathan Clubs. He is President of the California Land-Title Association, now serving his second term; member of Executive Committee of American Association of Title Men, before whose annual meeting at Des Moines, Iowa, last year he was one of the principal speakers, taking for a subject, "The Los Angeles Way."

GARLAND, WILLIAM MAY, Realty Dealer, was born at Westport, Me., March 31, 1866, his father being Jonathan May Garland, his mother Rebecca Heal Jewett. He married Blanche Hinman, October 12, 1898, at Dunkirk, N. Y., and they have two sons, William Marshall and John Jewett.

Mr. Garland's early education was in the public schools and the Waterville (Me.) High School. Soon after leaving school he went to Boston and entered the employment of a wholesale and retail crockery house. The next year he went to Daytona, Fla., where his father had an orange orchard, stage line, and other interests, and worked for his father there. In 1884 he removed to Chicago, and went to work as messenger in one of the large banks. Before 1890 he had become receiving teller in the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago.

WM. MAY GARLAND
Portrait by Marceau

In 1890 Mr. Garland came to Los Angeles to become Auditor of the Pacific Cable Railway Company, retaining this position till the end of 1893, when he resigned to take up the realty business. Since that date he has been among the most active and most rationally sanguine of Los Angeles' real estate men. He has handled some important residence tracts, the first being the Wilshire Boulevard tract, which he put on the market about 1896. At that time that whole section was unimproved and somewhat remote. Today it is covered by some of the finest residences in the city, which, indeed, extend for miles beyond. Mr. Garland's closer interest, however, has been given to business property, and he has been especially successful in keeping just in advance of the trend of business improvement. For example, he had great confidence in the future of Main street between Fourth and Tenth long before the Pacific Electric building had been planned, and early determined that Seventh street running east and west would eventually mark the center of the retail business district of Los Angeles, and placed many important frontages with his clients.

Mr. Garland was one of the organizers of the Los Angeles Realty Board, and is now its Vice-President. He was one of the incorporators and a Director of the City Gas Company, which lately undertook to introduce competition into that field, and is a Director of the First National Bank and the Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company. His civic record includes two years on the Los Angeles Board of Library Directors, and two years on the Board of Education. He is a devoted Republican, and one of the things in which he takes particular pride is that he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia in 1900, which nominated McKinley and Roosevelt, and the member for California of the Notification Committee, which went to Canton, Ohio, to give Mr. McKinley formal word of his selection. He is now Lt.-Col. and A. D. C. on the staff of Governor Gillett. He is a member of the Los Angeles, Pasadena and Annandale Country Clubs, and of the Los Angeles Athletic, Jonathan and California Clubs, having been President of the last named during 1908.

GIBBON, THOMAS EDWARD, Attorney-at-Law, was born May 28, 1860, in Monroe County, Arkansas, his father, Dr. W. R. Gibbon, an ex-Confederate soldier, having come to that State from Virginia. He married Ellen Rose, daughter of Judge U. M. Rose, of Little Rock, Arkansas, and they have two sons—William Rose and Thomas Edward, Jr.

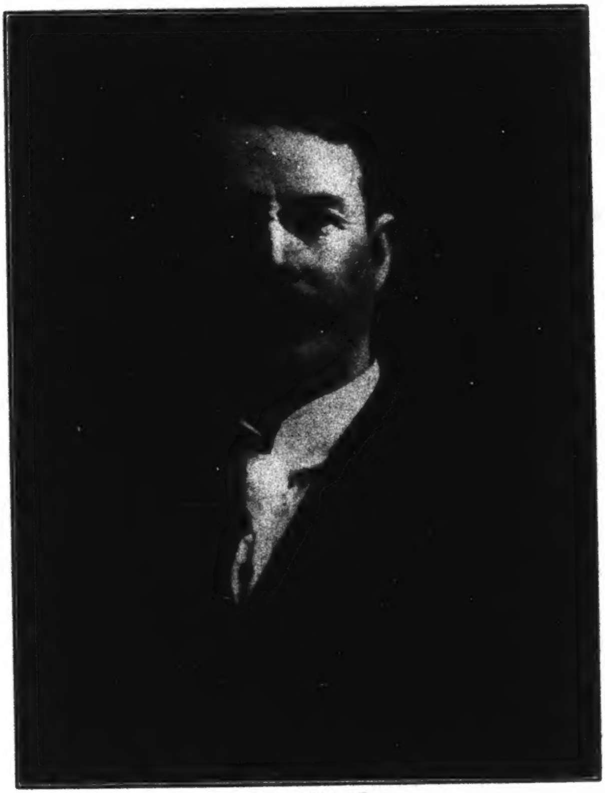
Mr. Gibbon's youth was spent upon his father's plantation, and in 1882 he went to Little Rock, Arkansas, where he studied law, at the same time teaching in the public schools. In 1883 he entered law practice with W. L. Terry, and in 1884 he was elected to the State Legislature of Arkansas, being the youngest member of that body. His health failing, he went abroad for several months, and after briefly attempting to resume his practice in Arkansas, decided that he must seek a better climate, and accordingly came to Southern California in 1888. He opened an office in Los Angeles and was soon deeply engaged in business, corporation law being his specialty.

In 1891 he organized the Los Angeles Terminal Railway for St. Louis capitalists, becoming Vice-President and general counsel of the company. The road was built to connect Los Angeles with its natural harbor, San Pedro, and almost immediately other railroad interests became active in a fight to prevent the establishment of a deep harbor at San Pedro. The story of that fight would require a volume in itself (indeed, a book has been written on that subject), but here it can only be said that Mr. Gibbon was from start to finish one of the most active forces in the fight for a free harbor. He made repeated trips to Washington to urge upon Congress the necessity for the work now drawing to a completion, to prevent the attempts to "bottle up" Los Angeles and the tributary territory, and leave it at the mercy of a single railroad corporation. As everyone knows, this work was finally crowned with success. In the meantime Mr. Gibbon had pushed steadily forward along the line of giving Los Angeles an additional railroad outlet, and finally succeeded in interesting Senator W. A. Clark and his brother, Mr. J. Ross Clark, with the result that in 1901 the Los Angeles Terminal Railway was taken over by the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad Company, which at once commenced the construction of a through line connecting Los Angeles with Salt Lake. Mr. Gibbon organized this company, and continued as Vice-President and general counsel of it until 1905.

In July, 1907, Mr. Gibbon acquired control of the Los Angeles "Daily Herald," which had for many years endured even more than the usual vicissitudes of a daily newspaper, and has been its responsible manager since that time. Under his management the "Herald" has become one of the powerful forces for civic righteousness, its most notable achievement being its services in the recall campaign just fought through to a victory. To Mr. Gibbon and the "Herald," the leaders in this struggle for the uplift of the city's affairs give full credit for services which were well-nigh indispensable. This may fairly be considered the climax to this date of a uniform record of high-minded work in behalf of the larger interests of Los Angeles and her citizens.

THOS. E. GIBBON
Portrait by Steckel

Mr. Gibbon is director of the Central National Bank and the Globe Savings Bank; member of the Jonathan Club, the University Club, the City Club, the Bolsa Chica Gun Club, the Annandale Golf Club, the National Geographic Society, the Chamber of Commerce, the National Municipal League, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco.



E. W. GILLETT

Portrait by Ramsey

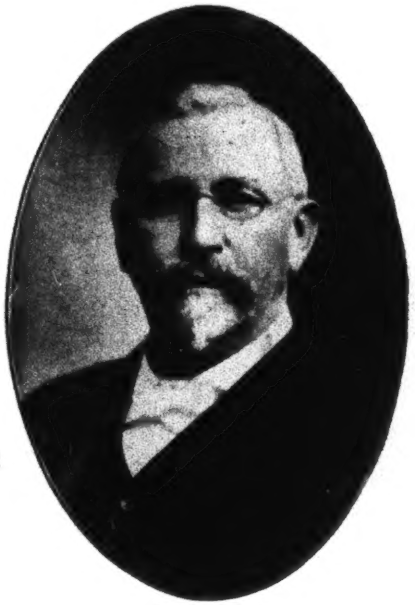
GILLETT, EDGAR W., Traffic Manager of the Las Vegas and Tonopah Railway, was born in Jefferson County, Indiana, February 22, 1861. His father was Alonzo H. Gillett, and his mother Isabel Brazelton. On August 7, 1885, he married Nellie Evelyn Woods at Nebraska City, Nebraska. They have four children—Lola Woods, Arthur Briggs, Lucille Marguirite, and Edith Belle.

Mr. Gillett was educated in the common and High schools of Peru and North Platte, Nebraska.

Very early he decided upon the railway business as a career, and in December, 1876, went into the employ of the Union Pacific Railway as telegraph operator and agent, which positions he held at different points of the system till 1884, when he went with the Burlington Railway in the same capacity, remaining with that road till 1887. From 1887 to 1894 he was agent at different points for the Denver & Rio Grande Railway. For the years 1895 to 1901 he was General Agent of the Santa Fé, Prescott & Phoenix Railway at Phoenix, Arizona. In February, 1901, he was appointed General Freight and Passenger Agent of the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railway, in which office he continued to November, 1906, when he had full charge of traffic matters, including the organization of that entire department. In December, 1906, he accepted the secretaryship of the Chamber of Mines, Los Angeles, but in February, 1907, again went with the Clark interests, with which he is still connected as Traffic Manager. He is largely interested in the Balboa Oil Company, of which he is Vice-President.

Mr. Gillett is a member of the Jonathan Club, Los Angeles; the Traffic Club, New York, and the Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles.

GIRD, RICHARD, Mining Operator and Rancher, was born at City Lake, Herkimer County, New York, March 29, 1836. His father was John Gird, a farmer, son of Henry Gird, member of a New York City publishing house and before that publisher of the "Columbia Mirror"—an abolition paper in Virginia before the year 1800—and himself the son of Sir Henry Gird, an English officer of distinction who settled in Virginia in 1795. His mother was Laura King, granddaughter of General Donaldson, one of the councillors of the Governor of Massachusetts during the French war. Mr. Gird married Nellie McCarthy at San Francisco, January 3, 1880.



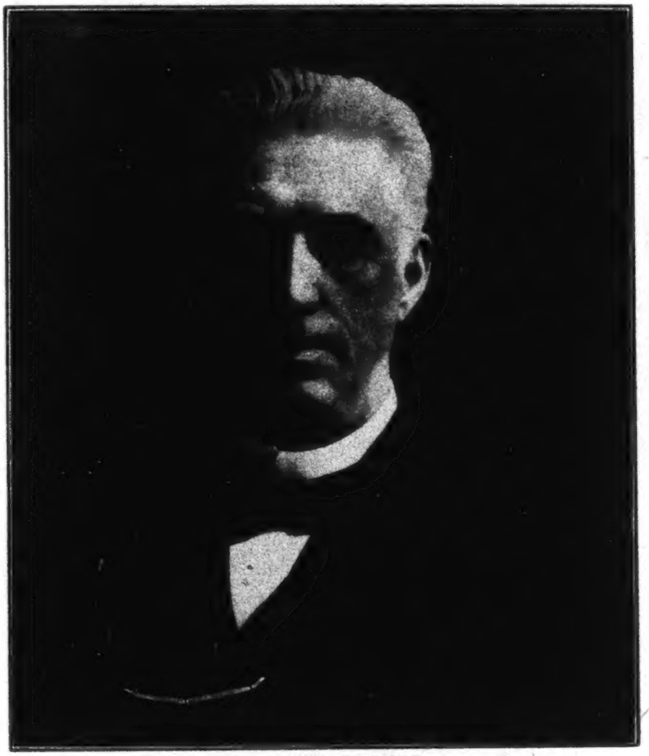
RICHARD GIRD

His early education was in the country district schools. At sixteen, with $1,500 supplied by his father, he started for California via Panama. From 1852 to 1858 he was engaged in mining and surveying in California. In 1858 he went to Chile, planning to undertake copper-mining there, but not finding suitable conditions, he acted as engineer under Henry Meiggs for a year in railroad building. Ill health then forced his return to New York. In 1861 he again came to California, and till 1878 occupied himself with mining and surveying in California and Arizona. In 1865, he made the first official map of Arizona. In 1878, with the Schieffelin brothers, he discovered and opened up the Tombstone mines, which under his management yielded $90,000 a month from May, 1879, to the spring of 1882. (See OUT WEST, July, 1907.) The Schieffelins and Mr. Gird sold out their interests separately, Mr. Gird getting $100,000 more than either of the other two. This he insisted on sharing with his partners, though no agreement existed between them except a tacit understanding that they should share alike. Since then he has been an active factor in the development of mining properties in the territory now counted as tributary to Los Angeles—Southern California, Arizona and Mexico.

In 1881 Mr. Gird bought the famous Chino ranch, and in subsequent years adjoining properties to an aggregate of 47,000 acres, some 35 miles east of Los Angeles. Among his activities then were the development (at a cost of over $200,000) of enough artesian water for a large city, and much successful work in improving the breed of horses, cattle and hogs. Most important is his paternity of the sugar beet industry in Southern California. Experts had agreed that this climate was too mild to ripen the sugar-beet to a sufficient degree of sugar-content for the manufacture of beet-sugar. Mr. Gird knew that the original home of the sugar-beet was on the northern shores of the Mediterranean in a climate very similar to this, and felt sure that a beet available for sugar manufacturing could be raised here. For four years he experimented continuously, importing the finest seed, planting many tracts under varying conditions, and making thousands of tests both with the polariscope and by chemical analysis, accumulating a mass of statistical record conclusive that as fine sugar-beets as any in the world could be raised on his own ranch. Successful in this, he caused the erection of the largest and best-equipped sugar factory in the country, which started its machinery in August, 1890, under the management of the Oxnard brothers. To its establishment Mr. Gird gave land and water-rights then worth more than $300,000.

Mr. Gird is a man of wide reading, searching intellect and catholic sympathies. Aside from the notable public services mentioned, Mrs. Gird and himself have done much for the communities with which they came in touch. He has a marked taste for mechanical invention, and some of his devices are now in use.

He first came to Los Angeles in 1862, and took up his permanent residence here in 1903. His part in the making of Los Angeles has been no less important for that it has been mainly played outside of the limits of the city.



WILL D. GOULD

Portrait by Marceau

GOULD, WILL DANIEL, Lawyer, was born September 17, 1845, at Cabot, Vt.; he is the son of Daniel and Betsa (Smith) Gould. He was married June 26, 1875, to Mary Louise Hait.

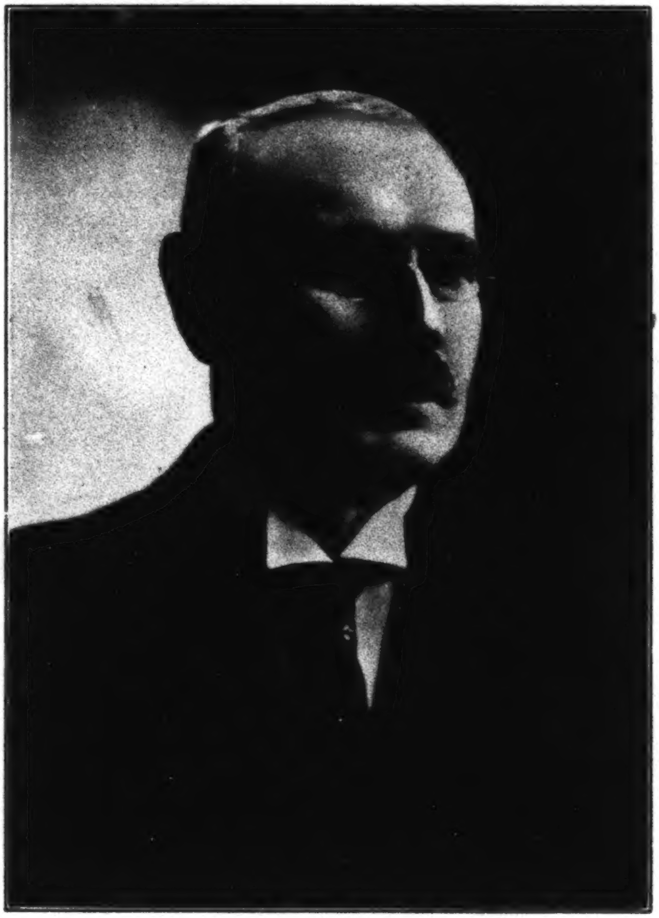
Mr. Gould received his early education in the common and high schools of his native town and then attended the academies at St. Johnsbury and Barre, Vt. He graduated from the University of Michigan with the degree LL. B. in the class of 1871. He studied law in the office of Hon. Charles H. Heath, at Plainfield, Vt., both before and after his law course at University of Michigan. He was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court of Michigan April 4, 1871, in Detroit, Mich., and was later admitted to practice at Montpelier, Vt., and in all the courts of California, and in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Gould located at Los Angeles, California, February, 1872, where he has continued in the active practice of the law. He occupies the same offices in the Temple Block which he has occupied for more than thirty-seven years.

Mr. Gould served as sergeant in the militia of Vermont. He was elected and served as Superintendent of Public Schools of Cabot the year after he became of age. Later he was Principal of the High Schools at Passumpsic, Marshfield and Plainfield, Vt.

Mr. Gould takes a deep interest in public affairs and advocates equal rights and equal morals for men and women. He is a total abstainer from intoxicating liquor and tobacco, having never used either. He is the author of Senate Bill No. 107, introduced in the last Legislature, providing for uniform township government in California; and is an advocate of non-partisan local elections as practiced under uniform township and city government in Vermont.

Mr. Gould is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias and a member of the Archæological Institute of America, Southwest Society.



JOHN R. GRANT

Portrait by Marceau

GRANT, JOHN RONALD, Railroad Contractor, is a native of Williamstown, Glengarry County, Canada, where he was born February 24, 1849. His father was Archibald Grant, and his mother Annie McDonald. On September 29, 1890, he married Mary J. McDougall at Cornwall, Canada.

Mr. Grant was educated in the public schools of Williamstown, Glengarry County, Ontario.

In 1871 Mr. Grant came to the United States and located in Colorado, where he engaged in railroad work with his brother. Railroad contracting led the firm to New Mexico and Arizona, and lastly (in 1887) to that point where all big undertakings lead, California, where, in Los Angeles, the firm of Grant Bros. now have their permanent headquarters, from which they are now conducting their principal work, located along the west coast of Mexico. Mr. Grant, as President of Grant Bros. Construction Co., has directed the principal construction work of the Southern Pacific Co. for the past twenty years, and of the Santa Fe system since 1887.

He is a member of the California Club and of the Newman Club.

FOSHAY, JAMES A., Supreme President of the Fraternal Brotherhood, was born at Cold Spring, N. Y., November 25, 1856, and was the son of Andrew Jackson Foshay and Emeline Griffin. He was married March 18, 1885, at Carmel, N. Y., to Phebe Powell Miller, and has one child, Eleanor A.

Mr. Foshay attended the public schools of Putnam County, N. Y., for a time and then went to Prof. James Barrett's private school at Farmer Mills, N. Y., and in June of 1879 graduated from the New York State Normal School. He has been granted the degree of Ph. D., New York State Normal School, Albany, N. Y., and A. M., University of Southern California. He came to California from Carmel, N. Y., January 2, 1888.

JAMES A. FOSHAY
Portrait by Marceau

He became a teacher, beginning the work in Putnam County, N. Y., and was at the same place, 1881-1887, a School Commissioner in said county. He was Secretary of the New York State Association of Commissioners and Superintendent, 1884-1886. Was teacher and principal at Monrovia, Cal., Public Schools, 1888-1893. Member Los Angeles County Board of Education, 1889-1895; Deputy Superintendent Los Angeles City Schools, 1893-1895; Superintendent of latter, 1895-1906. Was a member of California Council of Education and National Council of Education. Was President of Southern California Teachers' Association, 1896-97.

Mr. Foshay is a member of the Executive Committee of Southwest Society of The Archæological Institute of America, Masonic History Society, Southern California Lodge No. 278, Signet Chapter No. 57, Royal and Select Master of Council No. 11, Los Angeles Commandery No. 9, and Past Commander, Grand Master of the Jurisdiction of California, 1900-1901.

HAAS, WALTER FRANCIS, Attorney-at-Law, was born in the town of California, Missouri, November 12, 1869. He is the son of John B. Haas and Lena Bruére.

His education commenced at the Grammar school of California, Missouri, and later he entered the Los Angeles High School, from which he graduated in 1889. He then read law in the office of Houghton, Silent & Campbell, and was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of California, April 7, 1891.

After being admitted to the Bar, Mr. Haas went into private practice until the fall of 1898, when he was elected City Attorney of Los Angeles. After serving during the years 1899 and 1900, he formed a partnership with Frank Garrett, under the firm name of Haas & Garrett. In 1907 H. L. Dunnigan was taken into the firm, which became Haas, Garrett & Dunnigan.

Mr. Haas is City Attorney for Monrovia, California, having held that office for the past five years.

He is Senior Warden of Palestine Lodge 351, Free and Accepted Masons, and a member of the Union League Club.

WALTER F. HAAS
Portrait by Marceau

He is Vice-President of the C. J. Kubach Company, a director of the German-American Savings Bank, President of Tampico Land, Lumber and Development Company, President of the Fidelia Investment Company, and officer or director of many other enterprises.

He came to Los Angeles May 30, 1884, from California, Missouri.

D. M. HAMMACK

Portrait by Marceau

HAMMACK, DANIEL MARION, Lawyer, was born in Mercer County, Illinois, January 31, 1848. He is the son of Ephraim Hammack (born in Kentucky in 1825) and Maranda Ellen Mosely (Illinois). On June 11, 1873, he married Isabella McKamy Stewart (Illinois), at Monmouth, Illinois. They have one daughter, Eleanor Stewart, and one son, Daniel Stewart, both living in Los Angeles. One child, James Stewart, died in infancy.

Mr. Hammack received his early education in the country district schools of Illinois, and later attended Monmouth (Ill.) College, graduating from that institution in 1869 with the degree A. B. The degree of A. M. was conferred by the same institution in 1875. He was a trustee of that college for nine years, when he resigned to come West.

After leaving college he went to Burlington, Iowa, and became a reporter on the Burlington "Hawk-Eye," and there formed a friendship with "Bob" Burdette which has lasted ever since. About 1876 he went into law practice, forming the firm of Newman, Blake & Hammack. In 1880 he organized the firm of Hammack, Howard & Virgin, in which connection he practiced until he came to California in 1888, in which year he went to San Diego, Cal. In that city he was a member of Collier, Hammack & Mulford. In 1896 the firm of Hammack & Jerauld was formed, and existed until 1901, when he withdrew to come to Los Angeles. Here he practiced alone until 1908, when he became the head of the firm of Hammack, Noyes & Hammack. He has never engaged in criminal practice except as a public prosecutor. Since taking up the practice of law in 1876 Mr. Hammack has never been actively engaged in any other business except during 1878-79, when he was part owner of the Burlington "Daily Gazette."

He was an officer of militia during the Spanish-American war.

In official capacities Mr. Hammack was City Clerk and later State's Attorney, Burlington, Iowa; State's Attorney, San Diego, Cal. He was for three years Dean of Los Angeles College of Law, 1902-03-04. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, Church Federation Club, Southwest Archæological Institute, American Bar Association, and is a Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

He is a Director and Attorney of the Bank of Highland Park (L. A.), and holds the same offices of the Highland Park Investment Co.

Mr. Hammack's English ancestors fled to Virginia when Cromwell gained the ascendancy in the civil wars. His Scotch fathers espoused the cause of the Pretender in 1745, and on his downfall they also went to Virginia. The French forebears were Huguenots, and still earlier went to the Carolinas for religious freedom. Both his great-grandfathers were in the War of 1812, and were surrendered at Detroit by Hull.

HANCOCK, (MAJOR) HENRY (deceased) and **(MADAM) IDA** were married in Sonoma, Cal., in the later '60's. Three children were born to them, of whom one survives, George Allan, General Manager of the Rancho La Brea Oil Co.

Henry Hancock was born in Bath, N. H. At twelve he ran away from home, shipping on a mackerel schooner from Boston. From that time he took no money from his father. At seventeen he was a surveyor in St. Louis. The Mexican war breaking out, he enlisted as a private, later being promoted to aide on Gen. Donaldson's staff for gallantry in delivering dispatches under fire. He refused to accept payment for his service as a soldier. Entering Harvard to study law after the close of the war, the call of California drew him from college three months before graduation. He came to San Francisco by way of Cape Horn in 1849, took out $20,000 in six weeks from a rich placer; then went to San Diego, being for a time Collector of the Port there. In 1852-3 he was a member of the State Legislature. In 1853 he made the second survey of Los Angeles, at that time urging upon the Council that the streets should be made wider, since "Los Angeles would one day be a city of 300,000." To which the natural reply was, "Oh, visionary Hancock!" Throughout his life he remained firmly convinced of the great destiny of Los Angeles. In following years he surveyed most of the large ranchos between Monterey and San Diego, the United States paying part of the cost and the owners the rest. This work completed, he took up the practice of law, confining himself practically to land cases, in which branch he became one of the foremost authorities in the State. He continued law-practice till his death in 1883.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Major Hancock, a "War Democrat," enlisted a company of the 4th Infantry, hoping to be sent East for service. He was held in California, however, having commands at Benicia and at Wilmington.

After the war he commenced the commercial development of the asphaltum deposits on the Rancho La Brea, a tract of nearly 5000 acres between Los Angeles and Santa Monica (the present sites of Hollywood, Colegrove and Sherman), which, with his brother, he had bought from the Spanish grantees. These deposits had been known and used from the earliest days—indeed, the roofs of the adobe houses built by the first settlers of Los Angeles were covered with asphalt from "the Brea Springs." Major Hancock developed its use for sidewalk and paving purposes, shipping considerable quantities to San Francisco by schooner. The brown asphaltum was also much used as fuel by Los Angeles manufacturing establishments during the '80's.

As soldier, as civil engineer, as lawyer, as citizen, Major Hancock held himself to the very highest standards, and more than a quarter of a century after his death his memory is held in loving esteem by the friends who survive.

Madam Ida Hancock, born in Imperial, Illinois, is the daughter of Agostin Haraszthy (a Count of Hungary, exiled in 1840 and his estates confiscated for leadership in the first efforts to obtain freedom from Austrian rule), and Eleanora de Dedinskyi, a noblewoman of Polish descent. Purchasing large tracts in Wisconsin with his wife's dowry, he took active part in the formative period of that State. In 1849, with his father, his wife and five of his six children (the eldest son being in the Annapolis Naval Academy), he set out across the plains for California, via the Santa Fé trail. Madam Hancock was too young to remember much of the trip, but she can recall that a Comanche chief encountered en route first offered to buy her for four squaws and eight ponies, then attempted to kidnap her, and finally raised his bid by twelve additional ponies. Soon after their arrival in San Diego, her father was elected first Sheriff of the county and Marshal of the city, while his father became first Justice of the Peace and President of the first City Council. In 1852 her father was sent to the Legislature from San Diego, being a member in the same term with his daughter's future husband. Later he removed to Sonoma county, and there established the largest vineyard in the State. In 1860 he was sent by Gov. Downey to Europe to collect cuttings of the finest wine-grapes to use in developing the California industry. This he did, but at his own expense. In 1867 he removed to Central America, and died there the following year.

In 1851 the children, with their mother, went to New York by sailing vessel around Cape Horn, remaining in the East five years for educational purposes. Again, in 1860, Madam Hancock and her mother went to Paris for further study, remaining there two years. Married to Major Hancock after the Civil War, and coming to Los Angeles at once, her first sight of the neighboring country was at the end of the 500-mile night-and-day stage-ride, and disclosed it strewn thick with the carcasses of cattle destroyed by the awful drought of 1863-4. A more pleasant recollection of those early Los Angeles days is of the habit the young American men had of moonlight serenading with aid secured from "Sonoratown."

At her husband's death, Madam Hancock assumed entire management of the Rancho La Brea and other properties, retaining it until two years ago, when she was in large measure relieved by her son. She continues as President of the Rancho La Brea Oil Co., and gives daily attention to its affairs. This company was organized after the Salt Lake Oil Co., working under lease, developed oil on the property in 1900.

Of Madam Hancock's social life, her patronage of art, her charities, or the superb home just approaching completion, this is not the place to write.

HAYNES, JOHN RANDOLPH, Physician, was born in Fairmount Springs, Luzerne County, Pa., June 13, 1853, his father being James Sydney Haynes, his mother Elvira Mann Koons. One of his ancestors in the direct line fought in King Philip's war. His great-grandfather entered the Revolutionary army at 16, in a corps commanded by his uncle, Gen. Fellows, and was commissioned colonel in the war of 1812. Dr. Haynes married Dora Fellows at Wilkesbarre, Pa., in 1882. He was educated in public and private schools and the University of Pennsylvania, receiving the degree of M. D. in March, 1874, and that of Ph. D. in June of the same year, immediately entering practice in Philadelphia. In 1887 he abandoned his very large practice to come to Los Angeles, with his parents and brothers, reasons of health being the impelling cause. May 8, 1887, he commenced practice in Los Angeles with his brother, Dr. Francis R. Haynes, this association being interrupted only by the latter's death in 1898. Dr. Francis Haynes is counted as the father of modern surgery in Southern California, being swift and sure in diagnosis, a daring, brilliant and successful operator, and the introducer of modern antiseptic methods here. Dr. John Haynes continues to this date in full practice. He is a member of the American, California, Southern California and Los Angeles County Medical Associations, and has been a frequent contributor to medical magazines.

DR. JOHN R. HAYNES
Portrait by Steckel

Soon after coming to Los Angeles, Dr. Haynes commenced to invest, both in real estate and in local commercial and financial corporations. He is now director in almost a score of corporations, including the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Union Title and Trust Company, and the California Hospital.

Professionally and financially the services of Dr. Haynes to this community have been notable, but he rightly counts them as less important and far-reaching than those he has rendered in pursuance of his economico-political convictions. An evolutionary Socialist (member of the English Fabian Society for years), he has not been content to let existing evils go unchecked pending the attainment of the socialistic ideal. Believing that "the remedy for the evils of democracy is more democracy," his incessant struggle (the word is carefully chosen) has been to secure laws which would give to the majority of the voters real instead of apparent control over both legislation and the public service. To this end he has been for years keenly devoted to the propaganda in behalf of the Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall, and is now President of the Direct Legislation League of California, whose years of effort have just been crowned with success (not yet complete, but satisfactory so far as it goes) in the State Legislature. To Dr. Haynes, more than to any other one man, is due the introduction into the charter of Los Angeles in 1902 of provisions for the Initiative, Referendum and Recall—first among American municipalities as to the first two, and first in the world so far as this writer can learn as to the Recall. It was the Initiative in the city charter which forced the Council in 1906 to require life-saving fenders on the street-cars, and the same power again which has just been responsible for the Direct Primary and other important amendments to the city charter, Dr. Haynes taking vigorous part in both campaigns. He was a member of the Civil Service Commission of Los Angeles during the first six years of its existence, being President for two years.

Dr. Haynes is a member of the Southern California Academy of Sciences, the Archæological Institute of America (S. W. Society), and many clubs and associations.

HAYWARD, HENDERSON, Retired, was born in York County, Pennsylvania, November 18, 1845. His father was Dr. Joseph Hayward, and his mother Sally Brearly. He married Julia Dibble, April 22, 1897, at San Francisco. They have had one child, Julia, from the union. There are eight children by a prior marriage.

At Cumberland Valley Institute, Mechanicsburg, Pa., Dr. Hayward qualified for the sophomore class, but abandoned the contemplated college course to read medicine under a private tutor. He graduated from the medical department of Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., in March, 1869. During the close of the Civil War, Dr. Hayward served as U. S. A. Hospital Steward, being assigned to Ricord Hospital, Washington, D. C. Having won the regard of the surgeon in charge, that officer, on being detailed as Chief Medical Officer of the Freeman's Bureau, procured Dr. Hayward's appointment as his chief clerk, in which capacity he served until ill health forced his retirement.

DR. HENDERSON HAYWARD
Portrait by Marceau

In 1873 he located in Delaware County, Pa., where he engaged in the practice of general medicine. In 1882 he was appointed Surgeon for the P. W. & B. Railroad, which office he held until 1893, when indications of failing health caused his retirement from all practice. The following year he came to California, arriving in Los Angeles in December.

Soon after coming to this city he invested largely in the oil business, and subsequently negotiated many real estate transactions. At different times he has served as a director of the Coalinga Oil Company, Reed Crude Oil Company, and the Rice Ranch Oil Company. He is a director in the Security Savings Bank and the Merchants Bank & Trust Company.

HORTON, RUFUS WILLIAM LANDON, Lawyer, was born at Niles, Michigan, September 2, 1861, and is the son of Richmond B. Horton and Anna Mary Smith. He married Millie Kurtz, daughter of Dr. Joseph Kurtz, at Los Angeles, July 15, 1896. They have one child, Joseph Kurtz.

Mr. Horton is descended from Joseph Horton of Mouseley, Leicestershire, England. Joseph Horton was born July 13, 1600. He came to America in the ship "Swallow" in 1635.

Mr. Horton attended the common and High Schools at Waseon, Ohio, and later studied law at Dallas College, Texas. He completed his reading with Judge Shaw of the Supreme Court.

On May 1, 1887, Mr. Horton came to Los Angeles and has since been in active practice in civil matters in Los Angeles. He has always been active in civic affairs, particularly in educational matters. He served one term (1902) on the Board of Education, and was chairman of the committee that introduced School Savings Banks in Los Angeles. For several years he was Secretary of the Citizens' League, which did much good reform work in Los Angeles between 1894 and 1900. As attorney for the Westlake Improvement Association he prepared the ordinance that confined oil wells and drilling north of Ocean View avenue. He is director and attorney in a large number of corporations, and represents large property interests and estates.

R. W. L. HORTON
Portrait by Marceau

He is considered an authority on law relating to liens and real estate, in which branches he has had a large practice.

He is a member of the Los Angeles Bar Association; University Club, of which he was secretary for two years; California Club, Chamber of Commerce, and Masonic Order.

In politics he is Republican.

HAYNES, LLOYD C., President of the Manhattan Securities Company (New York and Los Angeles), was born at Canaseraga, Allegany County, New York, May 20, 1862. His father was Henry D. Haynes, and his mother Helen M. Whitney. He married Dorothea L. Mayer of Olean, New York, November 19, 1890, and has one son, H. Lewis Haynes.

He received his education at Canaseraga, Allegany County, New York.

Mr. Haynes has for many years been engaged in the bond and general securities business, with headquarters in New York City, but because of a steady increase in the Western interests of the corporation of which he is President, he found it necessary to spend considerable time of late years in the West, and decided in 1906 to make his headquarters in Los Angeles, where he located the Western offices of his firm.

In January, 1907, he moved his family here from New York, settling in Hollywood, and shortly afterwards purchased an attractive site in that delightful suburb, on which he built a home.

Through the interests of his firm in banking, industrials and mining, Mr. Haynes is widely known as the active head of several important development operations, which make him a strong power in the upbuilding of the great Southwest.

By reason of the very wide connections of his firm, throughout this and other countries, Mr. Haynes is a power in attracting many new residents each year to Los Angeles and its suburbs, from among those who come to inspect the interests of the company and remain to enjoy the climatic and other advantages of life in this section.

Perhaps the best known of Mr. Haynes' undertakings is the development, through his Company, of the property which bears his name, the Haynes Copper Company, which adjoins the United Verde mine at Jerome, Arizona. This was the first interest of Mr. Haynes and his company in the West, but the results obtained under their policy, as directed by Mr. Haynes, encouraged the firm to widen its mining interests, which now include a large gold property on which the installation of an ore-treating plant is just being completed in Arizona, and a silver-gold mine in California.

L. C. HAYNES

Portrait by Steckel

Mr. Haynes is also a director of the Union Exchange Bank (Los Angeles), a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and is to be found well forward in movements in aid of the growth and progress of the city and district in which he lives and works, and towards the business development of which his firm is steadily doing so much.

W. J. HOLE

Portrait by Marceau

HOLE, WILLITTS J., Capitalist, was born at Madison, Indiana, October 9, 1858. His father was William Hole, and his mother Matilda Hasley. Devonshire, England, has been the ancestral home of the Hole family for the past one thousand years. Dean Hole, of Rochester, England, is of the family. The American branch of the family sailed from Plymouth, England, in 1740. Mr. Hole married Mary B. Weeks at North Vernon, Ind., June 12, 1889. To them has been born one daughter, Agnes Marion.

Mr. Hole graduated from the Louisville, Kentucky, High School, and then entered the Bryant and Stratton Business College, where he graduated in 1880. After that he took the Chautauqua Literary Course, graduating in 1887.

In 1889 he became the owner of a chair-factory and planing mill in North Vernon, and in time became a contractor and builder, and ultimately entered the field of architecture, designing his own buildings.

On account of the ill health of Mrs. Hole, the family removed to Southern California in 1893.

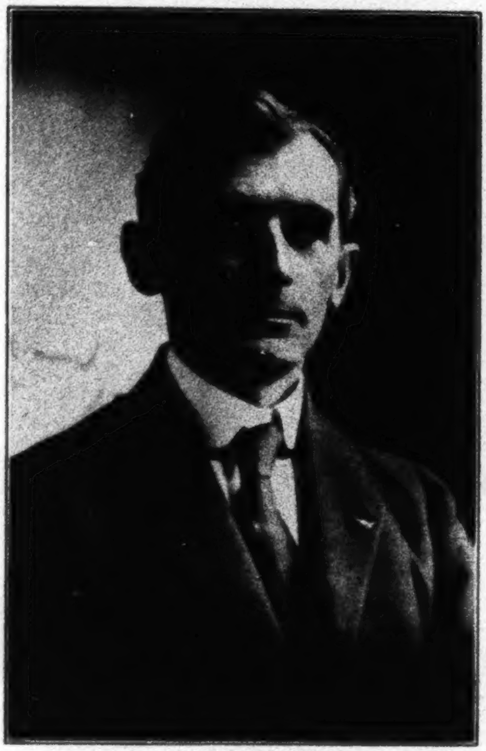
Here he readily recognized the opportunity for success in country-property investments, and took advantage of it by buying large tracts in La Habra Valley, which he laid out and sold, this being the first opening of that section to settlers. As a result of this development work he is known as the Father of La Habra. In 1897 he was made resident agent of the Stearns Rancho Company of San Francisco. His most active work of the past few years has been the purchase and sub-dividing of large tracts of land which he put on the market. In this work he has been acting for himself and also for some of the largest transportation corporations operating in the Southwest. His land investments extend over the Southwest and into Mexico, where he has engineered some of the heaviest deals made in the Republic. He is the representative of the Asociacion Financiera Internacional, which is one of the largest financial institutions operating in Mexico, and which has its headquarters in the City of Mexico. The high officials of Mexico are officers or stockholders of this corporation. Mr. Hole is the controlling stockholder in the Arden Plaster Company of Arden, Nebraska, the plant of which, consisting of a mill of 200-ton capacity, is located on the San Pedro & Salt Lake Railway, with a private railroad running to the largest known gypsum mines in the United States. He is a Director of the American National Bank, Los Angeles.

Mr. Hole is a member of the Jonathan Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and is a Thirty-second Degree Mason.

HEWITT, LESLIE RANDALL, Attorney-at-Law, was born at Olympia, Washington, September 12, 1867. His father was Randall H. Hewitt, and his mother Ellen L. Hewitt. Hon. C. C. Hewitt, Chief Justice of Washington Territory, 1861-1869, was his grandfather.

He married Mable Young Eastwood, April 30, 1901, at San Francisco. Their children are: Beatrice, Asa R., and Emilen.

Mr. Hewitt came to Los Angeles from Washington with his parents, to make this city his home, on March 21, 1876. Here he attended the public schools until 1882. He graduated from the Los Angeles High School with the class of 1885, and in 1886 entered the University of California, from which he graduated in June, 1890, with the degree Bachelor of Letters.



LESLIE R. HEWITT
Portrait by Marceau

After his graduation from the University of California, Mr. Hewitt began the study of law in the office of the late Col. G. Wiley Wells. He continued his studies in the offices of Judge W. M. York, and Houghton, Silent & Campbell, being admitted to the Bar in 1893. From 1894 to 1898 he was engaged in the practice of law in Los Angeles. From 1899 to 1900 he was a deputy in the office of City Attorney Walter F. Haas, and 1901 to 1906 he occupied the same position under City Attorney W. B. Mathews, taking part in a subordinate capacity in the city's litigation during that period. In 1906 he was elected City Attorney for Los Angeles for the term ending January, 1910, being the choice for that office of the Non-Partisan organization and also receiving the Democratic office. Since Mr. Hewitt became City Attorney, the office, either directly by him or under his direction, has handled several very important and far-reaching cases. Among the more important ones are the following:

Fleming vs. Hance (California Supreme Court), deciding that powers of charter officers of a city cannot be controlled by acts of the Legislature.

Peck vs. Los Angeles (California Supreme Court), deciding that proceedings for the annexation of the territory to the city ("Shoestring" case), making Los Angeles contiguous to San Pedro and Wilmington, are valid.

Grumbach vs. Lelande (California Supreme Court), in which liquor-zone ordinance of city was upheld.

Home Telephone Company vs. City (U. S. Supreme Court), in which the U. S. Supreme Court held that charter provisions empowering city to regulate telephone rates are valid, and that franchise of Telephone Company does not preclude city from regulating rates.

The city has had much other important litigation, but the foregoing cases are the most noteworthy that have been already decided.

Mr. Hewitt has taken more than an official interest in movements intended for the betterment of the general condition of the city he so ably represents. The office under his guidance has been a powerful instrument in upholding the dignity and good name of Los Angeles. His forcible opinion that the resignation of the Mayor did not put an end to the recall proceedings was a vital factor in clearing up a complicated and difficult situation in the city's affairs.

Mr. Hewitt is a member of the University Club, Union League Club, City Club, and University of California Club. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, Thirty-second Degree, and a Shriner, being a member of Al Malaikah Temple of Los Angeles. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

HUGHES, THOMAS, was born at Rice's Landing, Green County, Pennsylvania, August 25, 1859. His father was James Hughes, and his mother Fanny Cline. In June, 1881, he married Mrs. Perry Mosher in New Mexico.

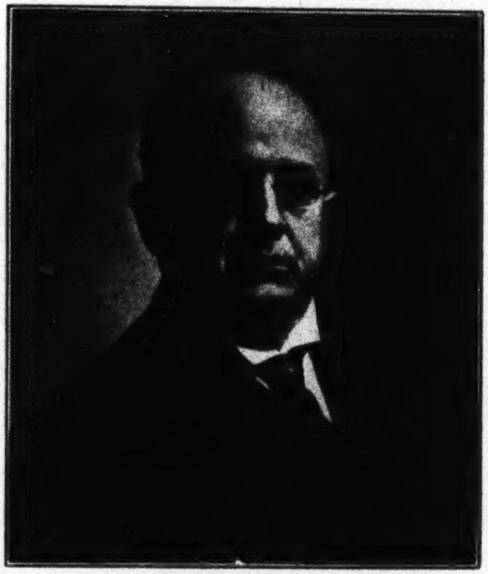
Mr. Hughes attended the public schools of his home town, and after finishing his education left there in 1878 and went to Kansas, where he stayed for a short period. In 1880 he proceeded to Albuquerque, where he engaged in the contracting business until 1883, when he left to come to Los Angeles, believing that there were great opportunities here. On his arrival here he sought and obtained employment in a planing mill, and worked there for one year, when he left to go into business on his own account. In 1884 Mr. Hughes purchased a mortiser and a tenoning machine, representing a cash investment of $500 (all he had), and entered into the sash manufacturing business. This he carried on with continuous success for ten years, adding additional machinery and broadening the lines of the business as opportunity arose. In 1896 he organized the firm of Hughes Bros., and the firm was carried on under this style until 1902, when it was incorporated as the Hughes Manufacturing Company, with Mr. Hughes as President. In this position he has continued until the present time, and the record from start to finish has been one of continued enlargement. The plant is now the largest and best equipped in the West in its line, covering about eleven acres of ground, representing an investment of some $700,000, employing at times almost 500 men, and turning out sashes, doors, furniture, and indeed practically everything made of wood. He has done much building, and has uniformly been among the men who could be counted upon to take an active part in any movement for forwarding the interests of the community.

THOS. HUGHES
Portrait by Steckel

Mr. Hughes has been particularly active in oil matters, and in conjunction with Ed Strasburg and others was one of the first men to organize an oil company in this section, by forming the American Oil Company, which is one of the pioneer companies of this field. He located the first well, and was the pioneer of the Western Union Oil Company, and has been actively interested in this company ever since, also holding large interests in several other companies.

Important as have been the commercial and manufacturing enterprises which Mr. Hughes has built up, his service to the community has been quite as significant, if not more so, along the line of political affairs—this in spite of the fact that he has never held nor desired any political office. He construes it to be the first duty of a citizen, as a citizen, to interest himself vigorously, actively and effectively in politics, and this he has done for many years. A stanch Republican in politics, he has been one of the foremost leaders in the fight against machine domination of his party, actuated neither by any desire for personal advantage or position, nor by personal enmities or preferences, but solely by his judgment of what was for the real public interest. So careful has he been to keep himself free from any obligation which might tend to hamper his political action, that he has never taken a public contract, nor, although one of the largest shippers of freight in Los Angeles, has he ever ridden on a railroad pass. This habit of thought and action, together with his inherent gift of political generalship, has made him count heavily in the struggle to elevate the political standards of city and State.

He is a member of the Order of Elks, the Union League Club (of which he has been President), Driving Club, Los Angeles Country Club, and San Gabriel Country Club.



WM. J. HUNSAKER
Portrait by Marceau

HUNSAKER, WILLIAM JEFFERSON, Lawyer, was born in Contra Costa County, Cal., Sept. 21, 1855, his father being Nicholas Hunsaker, his mother Lois E. Hastings. He married Florence Virginia McFarland at San Diego, Cal., Feb. 27, 1879. They have four children—Mary Cameron, Florence King, Rose Margaret, and Daniel McFarland.

Mr. Hunsaker attended the public schools in Contra Costa County, and later in San Diego, to which city he moved with his parents in 1869. Then he spent two years in newspaper offices, learning and practicing the art of type-setting. He studied law in the offices of Judge Baker and Major Levi Chase of San Diego, and was admitted to practice before the District Court in San Diego in 1876. He was admitted by the Supreme Court of California in 1882, and by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1893.

Mr. Hunsaker practiced law in San Diego until 1879, then removing to Tombstone, Ariz., where he practiced for a year. In Tombstone he was a member of the Board of School Trustees. In March, 1881, he returned to San Diego and practiced there until 1892, being associated from 1887 to 1892 with E. W. Britt, who rejoined him in Los Angeles in April, 1900. In 1883-84 he was District Attorney for San Diego County.

June 1, 1892, Mr. Hunsaker removed to Los Angeles, and from 1893 to 1896 was Solicitor for California for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. This position he resigned in May, 1896, to engage in general practice, in which he has continued to this date, the firm name now being Hunsaker, Britt & Fleming.

Mr. Hunsaker's heavy professional duties have not prevented him from taking an active interest in political and municipal affairs. As a member of the Chamber of Commerce he has been closely identified with its progress. In 1908 he was President of the Los Angeles City Charter Revision Committee.

A Democrat prior to 1896, Mr. Hunsaker has since been a Republican in national affairs, remaining radically and vigorously Independent in municipal and local matters. In 1896 he became Chairman of the Committee of One Hundred which directed the Non-Partisan city movement in that year; in this capacity he appointed the executive committee of ten, and was at the head of the movement through the larger part of the campaign.

Mr. Hunsaker is President of the City Club, of which he is a charter member, and member of the University, Jonathan and California Clubs, and the Municipal League of Los Angeles. He is also member of the American Society of International Law, the American Bar Association, and the Los Angeles Bar Association, of which he was President 1903-04.

Both professionally and as a citizen, Mr. Hunsaker ranks high among those who have shared in the making of Los Angeles.

LUMMIS, CHARLES FLETCHER, was born March 1, 1859, at Lynn, Massachusetts, being the eldest son of Henry Lummis, A. M., D. D., and Harriet Fowler. He married Eva Frances Douglas, March 27, 1891, at Isleta, New Mexico. To them have been born four children—Turbesé, Amado (deceased), Jordan, and Keith.

CHAS. F. LUMMIS

He was trained at home by his father, a famous educator, who started him in Latin at seven, Greek at eight, and Hebrew at nine. He was in charge of his father's library of 4,000 volumes at eight. He entered Harvard College in the class of 1881, paying his way by tutoring in Latin and Greek, and writing for publication. An attack of brain fever prevented his graduation; but twenty-five years later the overseers of Harvard gave him his diploma and the degree of A. B. without examination, "in recognition of distinguished service to science." He also has the degree of Litt. Doc. conferred by Santa Clara College. While yet in college he issued two tiny volumes of "Birch-Bark Poems," writing the verses, setting the type, gathering the birch-bark, and doing the press work and circulation. More than 14,000 copies were sold, and the verses were warmly praised by Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes, Andrew Lang, Charles Dudley Warner, and others.

In 1882 Mr. Lummis removed to Ohio, and after managing a farm for a short time became editor at Chillicothe of the oldest newspaper west of Pittsburg. During the Cincinnati riots he volunteered to the State militia, and served in suppressing disorder. In 1884 he walked from Cincinnati to Los Angeles, by a roundabout route, 3507 miles in 143 days. In Los Angeles he became city editor of the "Times," so continuing nearly three years, holding an ownership interest through most of this time. He was with Gen. Crook in the latter part of the Apache war, and was selected by Gen. (then Capt.) Lawton as chief of scouts for the expedition which finally captured Gerónimo, but was recalled by the reorganization of the Times. (Gen.) Leonard Wood took his place as chief of scouts. Early in 1888, following a stroke of paralysis, he went to New Mexico, living until 1892 at Isleta, with Pueblo Indians, making exhaustive study of their folklore, language and history, and gathering material for many stories and articles. During this period he traveled on foot and horseback over a large part of the Southwest. In 1892, with Ad F. Bandelier, he organized the Villard scientific expedition to Peru and Bolivia, remaining a year and a half. In the latter part of 1894 he became editor of the "Land of Sunshine" (now OUT WEST), which he soon placed first among Western magazines in the judgment of the best critics. In 1896 he traveled through Mexico, writing a series of articles for "Harper's Magazine," later published in book form ("The Awakening of a Nation")—still counted the best popular work on Mexico in English.

In 1895 Mr. Lummis incorporated the Landmarks Club, to preserve the Missions of Southern California. This has re-roofed and protected the chief buildings at San Diego, San Juan Capistrano, San Fernando, and Pala, and contributed to the preservation of San Luis Rey and the Gov. Pico mansion. It has put more than two acres of new roofs on the Missions, and has saved many other historical landmarks.

In 1901 Mr. Lummis founded the Sequoya League (national), "to make better Indians by treating them better." He was Chairman of the Presidential Commission which selected a new home for the evicted Indians of Warner's Ranch. This Commission is said to have broken the Government records for activity, cheapness and effectiveness; and, again breaking the records, the Indians were moved to a far better place than they had left. The Sequoya League also fed the starving Indians of San Diego County for two years, and has secured for them adequate lands. In 1893 he founded the Southwest Society of the Archæological Institute of America, and as Secretary has built it up to a larger membership than any other affiliation of that institution, not excepting those in Boston and New York. The Society has incorporated the Southwest Museum, has expended nearly $40,000 for a site, on which it plans to erect magnificent buildings, and now maintains a free public exhibit of about $60,000 worth of collections. Its specialty is California and Southwestern history. It has the largest collection in the world of Spanish and Indian songs recorded by phonograph.

August, 1905, Mr. Lummis became Librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library, whose efficiency he has greatly improved. His annual reports as Librarian are used as textbooks in several of the leading Eastern Libraries and Library Schools.

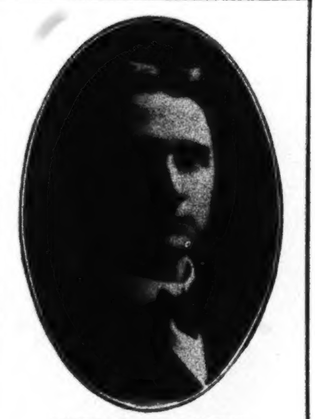
Mr. Lummis's stone house on the banks of the Arroyo Seco, built mainly by his own hands, around a patio with a superb sycamore at its center, is one of the notable features of Los Angeles.

In scientific circles Mr. Lummis's highest stand is as authority on historic, linguistic and ethnologic subjects connected with Spanish America, including that part of the United States formerly under Spanish control. As a writer he has been exceedingly prolific, having ten standard books to his credit, besides critical translations from the Spanish of rare Americana, a monograph on Pioneer Transportation in America, the articles on California in the "Encyclopædia Americana" and the Britannica, and innumerable other productions. He has made the Los Angeles Public Library the recognized center, west of Chicago, for the study of California, Western and Spanish America, in history, language and anthropology—as also for the study of art and architecture. No other public library in the West has so important collections on California history—including not only the published works of great rarity, but priceless documents and manuscripts which his acquaintance with the subject and with the leading Americanists has enabled him to secure.

Aside from philanthropic work for the Indians, the Missions and the Museum, Mr. Lummis has taken a notable part in national science, is one of the incorporators (under Act of Congress) of the Archæological Institute of America, and a member of its Executive Council and of that of the School of American Archæology; is ex-Vice-President of the American Folk-Lore Society; honorary member of many scientific bodies; a Regent of the Museum of New Mexico; honorary and founding member of the National Institute of Arts and Sciences (with Mark Twain, Hamlin Garland and others), etc. His personal friendship with ex-President Roosevelt, his intimate acquaintance with the documents and the peoples of the Southwest—Indians, Mexicans, and later comers—and his long residence in California, have all counted in the prosecution of these lines of activity.

HUTTON, GEORGE H., Judge of the Superior Court of the State of California for Los Angeles County, was elected November, 1906. He was born at St. Paul, Minn., August 5, 1870, and is the son of Joseph A. Hutton and Harriett Bridgman Hutton. He was married in 1897 to Dolores Egelston, daughter of the founder of Spencer, Iowa, and has one son, George Robert Egelston.

Mr. Hutton spent his childhood as a ward of his distinguished uncle, Rev. George H. Bridgman, President of Hamilton University, St. Paul, at which institution he received his academic education. He studied law at the State University of Minnesota and was admitted to practice in 1893, which year he also became Assistant Attorney for the Minneapolis & St. Paul Railroad. He held this position until he retired in order to move to California, which he did in 1897, locating and engaging in his profession at Santa Monica. Judge Hutton was for seven years Attorney for the vast interests of ex-Senator John P. Jones, and a trustee under the will of the late J. W. Keating, whose fortune of less than a quarter of a million increased under Judge Hutton's able management to almost two million dollars.


JUDGE GEO. H. HUTTON
Portrait by Haussler

Judge Hutton is a prominent member of the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias and the Elks. He is a public speaker of note and an active worker in religious and public-spirited movements. Since his elevation to the Bench, Judge Hutton has impressed the Bar and the public with his keen analysis of facts, his clear perception of the truth and his studious search for every possible legal principle that might aid him in reaching a correct and accurate conclusion, and his judgment has been clearly proven by the record of his first and second years on the Superior Bench. As his record stands, there were eleven appeals from his decisions, ten of which have been affirmed.

JESS, STODDARD, Banker, was born at Fox Lake, Wisconsin, December 3, 1856. His father was George Jess, who had recently returned from California. George Jess was one of the Argonauts, having made the overland trip to California in 1850, and was one of the successful miners for several succeeding years. His mother was Maria Theresa Judd, daughter of Stoddard Judd, one of the makers of history of the pioneer days of Wisconsin. Stoddard Judd began his career as a practicing physician in New York State, but receiving an appointment from President Polk as Receiver of the United States Land Office in Green Bay, Wisconsin, he removed to that point. He was a member of the two Constitutional Conventions held in Wisconsin, and was at different times a member of both houses of the State Legislature.

STODDARD JESS
Portrait by Marceau

Mr. Jess received his preliminary education in the public schools of Fox Lake, entering the University of Wisconsin in 1870 and graduating in 1876. On January 15, 1879, he married Carrie Helen Chenoweth at Monroe, Wisconsin. They have had two children—a daughter, now deceased, and a son, George Benjamin, born December 25, 1881.

At the close of his college life Mr. Jess became cashier of the banking firm of George Jess & Co. at Waupun, Wisconsin, of which his father was the head, continuing in this service until the end of 1885. After serving several years on the City Council of Waupun, he was elected Mayor of that city in 1884. He refused re-election because of his intended removal to California. Early in 1885 his father was driven by asthma to seek the more congenial climate of Southern California, and came to Pomona. At the end of the same year Mr. Jess, being an only son, followed his father to California, reaching Pomona about the time it was organized as a city. He became the first Treasurer of the city, holding that office during 1885-86. He was active in the organization of the Pomona Board of Trade, serving as its first President. He was for many years a member of the Board of Library Trustees of Pomona, and was President of that Board 1902-04. In June, 1886, he organized the First National Bank of that city, and remained as cashier until 1898. In that year, by his physician's advice, he gave up his position and devoted himself for a period to his personal affairs.

In April, 1904, he became Vice-President of the First National Bank of Los Angeles, changing his residence to this city, and holds that position today. He is also a Director of the Los Angeles Trust Co. and of the Metropolitan Bank & Trust Co., and is President of the law publishing house of L. D. Powell & Co. He is a member of the Clearing House Committee, and is universally recognized as forceful and conservative.

The system now used by the First National Bank of Los Angeles for taking care of its many thousand depositors by its tellers was introduced by Mr. Jess to meet the requirements of the bank, and now bids fair to be generally adopted by commercial banking institutions throughout the country having a large number of deposit accounts. Briefly, the system consists in abandoning the usual method of having separate paying and receiving tellers, and, instead, dividing the bank up, as it were, into a number of small banks in alphabetical sub-divisions, each having its own clientage and each under the control of one teller who does the work of both receiving and paying.

Mr. Jess has made many addresses on banking and kindred matters, and has been a frequent contributor to financial magazines.

Mr. Jess is President of the Los Angeles Consolidation Committee.

He is a member of the California, Jonathan and Union League Clubs, a Knight Templar, a Thirty-second Degree Mason, and an Elk.

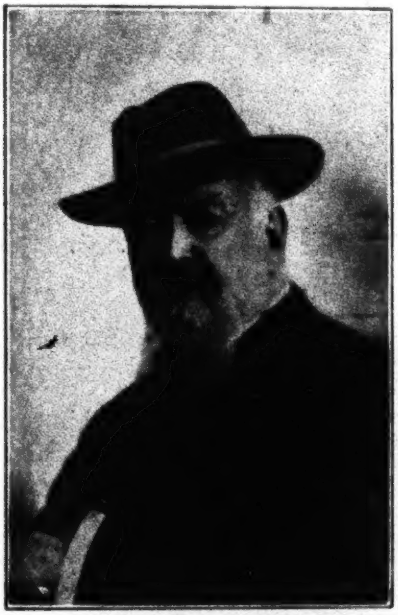
JONES, JOHN PERCIVAL, for thirty years Senator of the United States, was born at The Hay, by the River Wye, Herefordshire, England (on the Welsh border), January 27, 1829. His father was Thomas James, his mother Mary Pugh. He married Georgie Francis Sullivan at San Francisco in 1875. They have three daughters—Alice, Marion (Farquhar), and Georgina. Senator Jones has also, by a former marriage, one son, Roy.

In June, 1830, the family left England to come to America, settling in Cleveland, Ohio, at that time a village of just over 1000. In the public schools there the embryo Senator began his education. At the age of 20 he came to California by sailing vessel around Cape Horn, reaching San Francisco in 1849. After prospecting in various placer camps, he located himself in Trinity county, remaining there until 1867. During his residence in Northern California he was elected Sheriff of Trinity county, was a member of the State Senate from 1863 to 1867, representing Shasta and Trinity counties, and in 1867 was nominated as Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket, which was defeated at the polls. In the fall of 1867 he removed to Virginia City, Nevada, and the next year became Superintendent of the famous Crown Point mines, in which he owned a considerable interest, continuing in charge of this property until public duties compelled his resignation.

In 1872 he was chosen to represent Nevada in the U. S. Senate, and remained in that service for five consecutive terms—30 years—each time being elected with practically no opposition. In all that period he served not only Nevada but the entire West, with earnest and devoted zeal. He early became a member of the Finance Committee, and his influence in that position was potent in securing satisfactory duties upon California products in the Dingley Tariff Bill. He was also an important factor in securing the location of the Soldiers' Home near Los Angeles in 1887, and himself gave three-quarters of the 600 acres offered for a site. He fought steadily for the exclusion of the Chinese, and kept up the struggle for Free Silver to the very end.

In 1903 he gave up his seat in the Senate, having notified his constituents in 1900 that he did not desire a re-election. This completed a period of more than forty years, during which Senator Jones had been in the public service almost continually, his record through all that time being high and honorable.

Early in the '70's Senator Jones purchased the San Vincente rancho (formerly the property of Don Abel Stearns), including the present site of Santa Monica, and in 1875, with Col. R. S. Baker, laid out that town. He built the Los Angeles & Independence Railroad from Los Angeles to Santa Monica the same year. In 1878 it passed into the hands of the Southern Pacific. He gave to Santa Monica its beautiful city park and other lands, and most of the large trees now in that city are of his planting. About 1890 he built there the mansion in which he took up his permanent residence after retiring from the Senate a dozen years later.



HON. JOHN P. JONES

Through all these years Senator Jones has continued actively in mining, always in the line of development and operation, never as promoter or seller of shares. His important mining interests are now scattered over the territory from Alaska to Central America. At full four-score years he is far from being ready to be "laid on the shelf."

He is a member of the Pacific Union Club of San Francisco, and the Manhattan Club of New York.

MARK G. JONES
Portrait by Marceau

JONES, MARK GORDON, President Merchants Bank and Trust Company, of Los Angeles, was born at San Francisco, December 22, 1859. His father was John Jones, a pioneer merchant who went to Australia from England, and from Australia came to California with a shipload of merchandise, landing at Monterey in 1850. His mother was Doria Deighton-Jones. On February 11, 1885, he married Blanche E. McDonald, at Los Angeles. They have three children, Deighton G. McD., Mark McD., and Francis M. McD.

Mr. Jones attended the old Los Angeles High School, which stood where the County Court House now stands, and later entered St. Augustine's College, Benecia, California, from which he graduated in 1879.

After his graduation from college he came to Los Angeles (1879) and took up the management of the estate of his mother, Mrs. Doria Jones, which required the larger part of his time up to the date of her death (March, 1908), after which he was appointed administrator, and is still acting in that capacity.

In 1889 Mr. Jones was elected to the office of County Treasurer of Los Angeles County, and served until 1903, when he was re-elected to the same office, the term of which expired January, 1907. He has the distinction of being the only incumbent re-nominated for the office. In 1906 he was the chief organizer of the Inglewood Park Cemetery Association, and was elected president and treasurer of same, and still holds that office. In 1908 he was elected to and still retains the presidency of the Merchants Trust Co. He was one of the organizers of the Merchants Bank and Trust Co., a development of the Merchants Trust Co., and was made its president, to which office he was re-elected this year (1909), and is today its active head. In connection with the above Mr. Jones is the president of the Merchants Building Co.

As the Jones Estate interests are represented over most of California, Mr. Jones had every inducement offered him to make his headquarters elsewhere, but his unbounded faith in the great future of Los Angeles long ago determined him to remain here, and he is now actively endeavoring to bring to and center all the estate and his personal interests in this city.

He is a member of Ramona Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West; Knight Templar, L. A. Commandery Number Nine; Signet Chapter, Southern California Blue Lodge; and Al Malaikah Temple, Mystic Shrine.

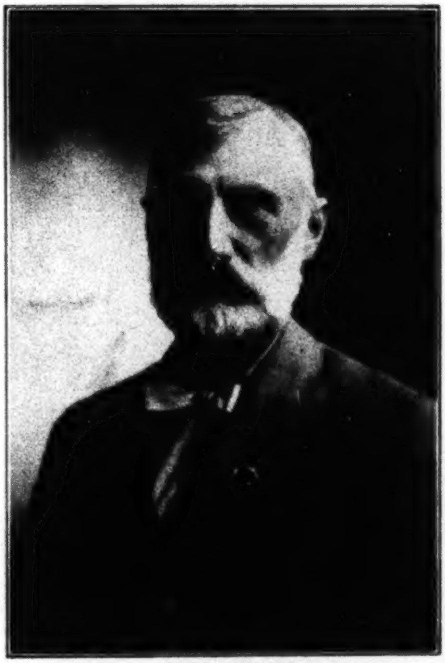
KINNEY, ABBOT, Founder of Venice of America, was born at Brookside, New Jersey, November 16, 1850. His father was Franklin Sherwood Kinney, and his mother Mary Cogswell. He married on November 18, 1883, Margaret J. Thornton at San Francisco, and nine children were born of the union, of whom Thornton, Innes, Sherwood and Carleton survive. Carleton is President of the Venice Railroad, and is the youngest railroad president in the world.

Mr. Kinney received his early education in France, and after three years' study there he went to Heidelberg University, Germany, and later returned to this country.

He commenced his business career on Wall Street, New York, speculating in the stock market. Here he met with quick financial disaster, and went to Baltimore, where, after some difficulty, he secured a situation as a sample clerk in a wholesale dry goods house at a salary of $200.00 per annum. However, he was always on the lookout for speculation, and succeeded in making many good "turns." In 1860, with his brothers, Francis Sherwood and Nathaniel Cogswell Kinney, he started the tobacco house of Kinney Bros., of world-wide reputation. This they controlled until they sold out to the Tobacco Trust in 1870. Starting in the autumn of that year, he made a trip around the world, landing on his return at San Francisco. Hearing much of Southern California, he came to Los Angeles in 1880, and has remained here ever since.

Shortly after his arrival he bought the Kinneloa Ranch of 530 acres situated at San Gabriel at the foot of the Sierra Madre Mountains. This magnificent ranch he planted to oranges, peaches, lemons, etc. Helen Hunt Jackson lived on the property, and while there wrote "Hunter Cats of Kinneloa," in which is woven a story of Mr. Kinney and his career. The ranch is still owned by Mr. Kinney and is under the management of his son Thornton.

In 1904 he started the city of Ocean Park with Francis G. Ryan, who died. Later these interests were placed in other hands, and Mr. Kinney took hold of the adjoining swamp lands, and by carrying out a gigantic dredging proposition, built thereon Venice of America, which stands today a monument to his great work and energy. Venice has wonderful opportunities for a harbor, and it is Mr. Kinney's intention to spend $1,400,000 on constructing one that will take the largest vessels afloat. The Secretary of War has already given his approval to the proposed work.



ABBOT KINNEY
Portrait by Marceau

Mr. Kinney has written many books, among which may be mentioned: "The Conquest of Death," "Task by Twilight," "Money," "Under the Shadow of the Dragon," "Protection and Free Trade," "Australian Ballot," "Forestry," and "Eucalyptus."

He was the founder and is the President of the Pasadena and Santa Monica Libraries; Chairman, State Board of Forestry; Chairman, Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove Commission; President, Southern California Forest and Water Society, and President, Southern California Academy of Science.

JOHNSON, ORSON THOMAS, Retired, was born in Kirkland, Ohio, February 5, 1839, his father being Orson Johnson, his mother Candace Mason. He married Anna Craven, September 15, 1863, and to them have been born three children—Charles A. (deceased), Frederick Orson, and Katherine J. (Flint).

O. T. JOHNSON
Portrait by Hemenway

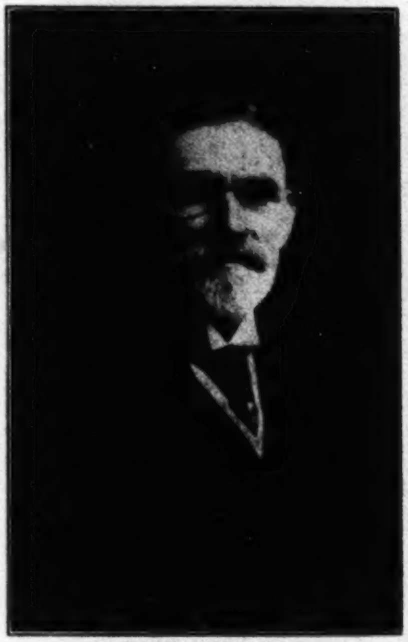
Mr. Johnson worked on his father's farm until he was nearly sixteen. He then went to work in a country store near Farmington, Ill. (removed the next year to Galesburg). His first task was to open, wash and put on the shelves sixteen hogsheads of crockery. His wage the first year was $50, the second $100, he boarding with his employer, and his father taking all his pay except what was considered absolutely necessary for clothing. After five years the store was burned, and the firm, desiring to reopen with new stock, offered him what was left of the old stock to take to the village of Altona, Ill., and open a store, in his own name but acting for them. He did this, and during the first year made more money for them than they did in their new store. He then bought them out, giving in payment his father's note for $1000, and his own for $800. At the end of a year he had paid both notes, bought the store building for $350, and had a little money in the bank. In 1864 he bought out the store of his former employer in Galesburg, which is still operated by the O. T. Johnson Co., of which he is President, and which employs 225 people.

In 1880 he came to Riverside, Cal., for the benefit of his health, and bought an orange grove, which he still owns and upon which his family resided until 1892, when they removed their home to Los Angeles. In 1884 he purchased the site upon which, in 1887, he erected the Westminster Hotel. The lessees failing to make this profitable, Mr. Johnson purchased the furniture and installed Milo Potter (now of the Hotels Van Nuys and Potter) as manager, to be later joined by Mr. Johnson's son, who later yet took full control. The Westminster has never had a bar. Since that time Mr. Johnson has invested heavily in L. A. business property, which he has improved promptly and liberally. He has also invested freely in many other local enterprises. He has generally withdrawn from an active share in their management, but remains director in the Central National and German Savings Banks.

In political affairs, Mr. Johnson's influence has counted heavily and continuously on the side of good government. He was Mayor of Galesburg for two terms before coming to California, and in Los Angeles was member of the Police Commission for about eighteen months, from January, 1905. In that position he was a thorn in the flesh of those who wished to violate the law, and associates or subordinates who were willing to permit the violation.

To educational and philanthropic causes Mr. Johnson has contributed largely in personal attention as well as money, being most keenly interested in institutions whose purpose it is to set young men and women on the right path, to keep them there and to help them along it—to "give the young fellow a chance." For twenty-five years he was Trustee of Knox College at Galesburg, and a liberal supporter of it financially. For some years he was Trustee of Occidental College, Los Angeles, gave one-third of its endowment, and is still assisting its work. He is a director of the L. A. Young Men's Christian Association, and was one of the four citizens who gave $25,000 each towards the erection of its present magnificent plant. He does not give indiscriminately or carelessly, but with prudent generosity.

Mr. Johnson is a charter member of the City Club, and a director of the Federation Club.



HOMER LAUGHLIN

Portrait by Steckel

LAUGHLIN, HOMER, Capitalist, was born at Little Beaver, Columbiana County, Ohio, March 23, 1843. His father was Mathew Laughlin, and his mother Maria Moore, descended from Thomas Moore, the poet. On June 18, 1875, he married Cornelia Battenberg at Wellsville, Ohio. There are three children: Homer, Jr., Nanita, and Gwendolen V.

Mr. Laughlin received his education first in the common schools, and later, Neville Institute.

On July 12, 1862, Mr. Laughlin enlisted for Civil War service at East Liverpool, Ohio, in Company "A," 115th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, remaining in service till July 7, 1865, when he was mustered out, as Sergeant, at Cleveland, Ohio.

As a young man Mr. Laughlin went to New York, where he became associated with his brother, Shakespeare Moore Laughlin, in the wholesale importation of English earthenware, the firm operating from October 1, 1871, to October, 1873, under the firm name of Laughlin Bros. In September, 1873, this firm built a pottery for the manufacture of fine white earthenwares at East Liverpool Ohio, and continued until 1879, when Mr. Laughlin bought out his brother's interest and personally conducted the business as the Homer Laughlin China Company until 1897, when he removed to California to live a retired life. Under his personal management his pottery business grew to be much the largest and leading industry of the kind in the United States. The Company, while now under other ownership, still retains the established name of Laughlin.

Immediately after taking up his residence here, Mr. Laughlin recognized the possibilities of the city and commenced the construction of the Homer Laughlin Building, on Broadway, the first fireproof office building in Southern California. This undertaking established a standard for fireproof construction much in advance of the times. Furthermore, at that time most investors believed that he had chosen a site beyond the limits within which a costly business building would be profitable. About 1901 he built the building, occupied since its construction by Jacoby Bros., a few doors south of the Homer Laughlin Building. It occupies the site of the First Methodist Church. In 1905 he began the construction of the "Annex" to the Homer Laughlin Building, it being a typical reinforced concrete structure, covering a large area and extending to Hill street. It has the distinction of being the first reinforced concrete building erected in Southern California.

Mr. Laughlin was one of the best-known business men of the East. He had the confidence and respect of all classes, and was held in the highest esteem by such men as the late President William McKinley, of whom he was an intimate friend for over thirty years. When President McKinley and his Cabinet made their memorable visit to Los Angeles, Mr. Laughlin was president of the reception committee.

During the years 1878-1898 Mr. Laughlin was President of the United States Potters Association, and chairman of the executive committee of that body. In connection with his business he received medals from the Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, 1876, from the Cincinnati Exposition, 1879, and the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893, for superior manufacture of pottery.

He has been a member of the Board of Managers of the American Protective Tariff League since 1882 to the present time; was a member of the First Crusaders' party to Europe, sailing June 1, 1871; is honorary life member, Girvan Encampment of Glasgow, Scotland; is a member, Allegheny Commandery No. 35, Knights Templars; member, Republican Club of New York, and of the California Club, Los Angeles.

LEE, BRADNER WELLS, Attorney-at-Law, is a native of New York State, having been born at East Groveland, Livingston County, that State, May 4, 1850. His father was David Richard Lee, son of James Lee of Penn Yan, New York, and his mother Elizabeth Northrun (Wells) Lee. He married Helena Farrar, daughter of Col. William Humphrey Farrar, October 16, 1883, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. There are two sons—Bradner Wells, Jr., and Kenyon Farrar—who are being educated at Stanford University.

Mr. Lee started on his educational life in the public schools of his native town, supplemented by a course of private study and instruction. He studied law in the office of his uncle, Col. G. Wiley Wells, U. S. Dist. Atty. at Holly Springs, Miss., who later was elected to the 44th Congress from the 2nd Congressional District of that State, and subsequently served as Consul-General to Shanghai, China. He was admitted to the Bar by the U. S. Dist. Court, Northern Dist., Miss., in 1871.

BRADNER W. LEE
Portrait by Steckel

Shortly thereafter Mr. Lee was made Asst. U. S. Dist. Attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi, which office he filled from 1871 to 1879, resigning to come to California. During 1875 he was Acting U. S. Dist. Attorney for the same District. On May 21, 1875, he was admitted to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

In March, 1879, he came to Los Angeles, entering the firm of Brunson & Wells as managing clerk, and on April 30, 1879, he was admitted by the Supreme Court to all the courts of California. In 1883 the firm became Brunson, Wells & Lee, and so continued till 1885, when it became Wells, Van Dyke & Lee. In 1887 Mr. Lee was admitted to the U. S. Circuit Court, Southern Dist. of California, and to the U. S. District Court in 1888. In 1889 the law firm became Wells, Guthrie & Lee, in 1891 Wells, Monroe & Lee, and in 1893 Wells & Lee. In February, 1896, Hon. John D. Works became associated with the firm, which was continued as Wells, Works & Lee until September of the same year, when, by the retirement of Mr. Wells by reason of illness, the firm name became Works & Lee until 1901. Lewis R. Works then entering, the practice was continued as Works, Lee & Works until 1908, since which time Mr. Lee has practiced alone.

Mr. Lee is the owner of the valuable law library formerly belonging to his distinguished uncle, Col. G. Wiley Wells, consisting of 6,000 volumes.

In 1895 Mr. Lee was offered an appointment to the Superior Bench by Governor Pardee, but declined the honor, preferring to remain in the practice.

In 1896 he was elected Chairman, Rep. County Central Committee, which office he has held to date. He was a member of the Executive Committee and Campaign Committee of the Rep. State Central Committee, 1902-1904, and Chairman of the L. A. County Rep. Convention, 1906. He has been a trustee of the State Library from 1897 to date. He has been a member of the L. A. Chamber of Commerce since 1894, being a former member of the Law Committee, and has been for four years a member of the Harbor Committee of that body.

He is a charter member and for two terms was a director of the Jonathan Club, is a member of the Union League Club, has been a member of the Los Angeles Bar Association since its organization, and is a member of the Judiciary Committee of that association; member, Archæological Institute of America, Southwest Society; charter member, California Commandery, Military Order of Foreign Wars, serving as Judge Advocate and Vice-Commander of same; member, Cal. Society of Colonial Wars, serving as director, first Historian and Chancellor of same, and is a director and Treasurer of the Cal. Society Sons of the Revolution. He is a Knight Templar and a member of the Shrine.

LOBINGIER, ANDREW STEWART, Surgeon, was born at Laurelville, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, December 22, 1862. His father was Jacob Lobingier, and his mother Lillias Findley (Stewart). (He is a descendant of Christopher Lobingier, a close friend of Benjamin Franklin, with whom he served in the first Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, July, 1776; a member of the Committee of Correspondence for Westmoreland County, and a representative in the General Assembly, 1791-93). He married Kate Reynolds, November 2, 1889, at Denver, Colorado. They have one child, Gladys.

DR. A. S. LOBINGIER
Portrait by Marceau

Dr. Lobingier received his preparatory education at Mt. Pleasant Institute, Mt. Pleasant, Penn., 1880-83, and entered the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Department of Arts, from which he graduated with its degree, A. B., in June, 1886. The following October he entered the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the same institution, graduating in 1889 with the degree M. D.

After his medical graduation Dr. Lobingier was elected to the professorship of Bacteriology and Pathology in the Gross Medical College, Denver, Colorado, to which place he went from Mt. Pleasant and opened an office. Two years later he was elected Professor of Pathology and Surgical Pathology in the University of Colorado at Denver, and during the eleven years he was a member of that faculty he was successively elected to the Chairs of Clinical Surgery and Chief of the Surgical Clinic (1893), and of the Principles of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, and Surgeon to the University Hospital (1896). He had charge of this department of work in the University for the following six years, resigning on account of impaired health, April, 1902, when he came directly to Los Angeles. In Denver he was a charter member of the Denver City Troop, and Acting Surgeon to the 2nd Colorado Regiment in the Leadville riots. He was also treasurer of the Troop, and for a number of years secretary of the Colorado State Medical Society. In June of 1902 he sailed for Europe to attend the British Medical Association meeting at Manchester. He spent the remainder of the summer and autumn in the study of surgery with the leading surgeons of Heidelberg, Berlin, Paris, Vienna, and London, after which he returned to Los Angeles to engage in surgical practice. In 1906 he devoted a second period to study with the master surgeons abroad.

Dr. Lobingier is a member of the Los Angeles Clinical and Pathological Society (of which he was the first President); of the Southern California Medical Association; Los Angeles County Medical Association; California State Medical Society; American Medical Association, and American Academy of Medicine.

He is the author of numerous contributions on surgical subjects published in various American and foreign medical and surgical journals.

He is a member of the following: California Club, University Club, Annandale Golf Club, Sierra Club, Young Men's Christian Association, Chamber of Commerce, Municipal League, Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, and Sons of the American Revolution.

Before coming to Los Angeles to locate permanently, Dr. Lobingier had spent much time here as a visitor. In 1887 he spent the greater part of the year in Los Angeles County, and made many return trips for the purpose of recreation, and finally decided to locate here permanently, which he did in 1902. In January, 1903, he opened permanent offices in this city, and has since then been engaged in the exclusive practice of surgery.

Dr. Lobingier is of French Huguenot and Scotch lineage.

LUTHER, DANIEL E., General Secretary, Los Angeles Young Men's Christian Association, was born at Paris, Ontario, January 7, 1859, his father being Upton Henderson Luther, his mother Aurilla Maus. He married Sadie J. Burroughs at Wales, Erie County, N. Y., October 22, 1879.

His education was at the Medina (N. Y.) Academy, and at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y., from which he graduated in 1879. The next year he took a position as Southern Manager in the United States of the English publishing house of Cassell & Co., Ltd., at the end of five years organizing the D. E. Luther Publishing Company in Atlanta, Georgia, of which he became President, retaining that position till he came to Los Angeles. Among the publications of this company were biographies of Henry W. Grady, Robert Toombs, and Stonewall Jackson, and "The United Negro, His Problems and His Progress." Throughout his business career Mr. Luther had interested himself actively in the affairs of the Atlanta Young Men's Christian Association, being Director for ten years. A crisis coming in its affairs, he was prevailed upon to accept the position of General Secretary, so serving for seven years. At his incumbency the Association had about 500 members and was heavily in debt. When he left Atlanta to come to Los Angeles there were over 1500 members and the debt had been paid. August 1, 1905, he took charge of the Los Angeles Young Men's Christian Association as General Secretary. It then occupied dingy, uninviting rooms and had a membership of about 1,000. At this writing, less than four years later, it owns and occupies the finest and best equipped Association building in the world (incidentally the third largest building in Los Angeles), has a membership of over 3,000, with the 5,000 mark in view in the near future. It is doing everything possible to meet the demands of young men in social, physical, educational, moral and spiritual life. Nearly 150 live in the building, having every convenience and comfort of a modern hotel, including privileges of gymnasium, swimming-pool, running-track, restaurant and grill, and many others. The atmosphere is homelike and attractive, the institution resembling a great family. During the first six months in the new building more than 700 students have enrolled in the educational classes, nearly forty teachers are employed, each a specialist, and the courses include commerce and finance, automobiling, mining and assaying, physics, English, mathematics, music, and the arts. More than 1500 men and boys take regular advantage of the physical and athletic privileges, and more than 700 boys are provided for in the boys' department. Thousands attend the Gospel services held in the fine auditorium, and hundreds are enrolled in the Bible classes. Mr. Luther says, "This is the one institution in our fair City of the Angels that stands with its doors wide open night and day for the upbuilding of young manhood in character, clean morals, civic righteousness, high ideals and godly lives." The officers and directors pay the very highest tributes to Mr. Luther's energy, efficiency, and profound love for and capacity in this work.

D. E. LUTHER
Portrait by Johnson

MEYER LISSNER
Portrait by Haussler

LISSNER, MEYER, Lawyer, was born in San Francisco, California, June 16, 1871. His father was Louis Lissner, and his mother was Mathilda Block. On August 12, 1896, at Oakland, California, he married Ermine Greenhood. They have two children—Louis and Jay Greenhood.

Mr. Lissner attended the public schools of San Francisco and Oakland. He entered the Oakland High School in 1884, but was compelled to abandon the course in his senior year (1886) on account of his father's death, whose business affairs he had to take up at the early age of fifteen. He remained in business in Oakland until 1895 and came to Los Angeles on August 1st of that year. In Los Angeles he engaged in the jewelry business, but in 1898 sold out to his partner, for the purpose of studying law. In February of that year he entered the Los Angeles Law School, which he attended until his admission to practice, April 18, 1899. While attending the Law School, and since that time, Mr. Lissner has invested his capital in Los Angeles real estate. Perhaps the most important of his holdings, as proof of his belief in the city, is the Lissner building on Spring street, which is a modern office building, recently completed.

Mr. Lissner has always taken an active interest in the city's welfare, and has been a persistent fighter for pure politics and clean government. He was one of the most earnest and efficient organizers of the Non-Partisan movement in Los Angeles, which made so vigorous a showing in the municipal election of 1906, and retains his interest in that effort, being a member of the Non-Partisan City Central Committee. Immediately following that election he was active in organizing the City Club—a body of nearly one thousand citizens of the highest type, a large proportion of whom meet every Saturday at lunch to listen to addresses on subjects connected with the municipal well-being, and to discuss such matters. A little later he was among the leaders in the Lincoln-Roosevelt League. He has been for some time a member of the Executive Committee of the Municipal League, and in that capacity was active in promoting the Recall campaign, just successfully carried to a conclusion. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Direct Legislation League, a Mason, a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and of the Los Angeles Athletic Club.

A. P. MAGINNIS
Portrait by Thompson

MAGINNIS, ALMON PORTER, Tax Commissioner, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway, was born at Cleveland, Ohio, January 1, 1848. His father was Franklin Maginnis, and his mother Lucy Ann Porter. On December 25, 1878, he married Alice J. Harpham at Dallas, Texas. Their children are Frank A., Gracia, and Earl A.

Mr. Maginnis attended the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio, graduating from the High School, from which he went to Western Reserve College, at Hudson, Ohio, where he graduated in 1866.

After leaving school he took up civil engineering in the employ of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, working through Kansas and Colorado. From there he went to Texas and did the bridge work for the Texas & St. Louis Railroad, and later the timber contract work for the Texas Pacific Railroad from Marshall, west. In 1882 he went with the Santa Fé system, and at that time he worked up bond issue of the Chicago, Kansas & Western Railway, and brought the right of way through Missouri and Iowa for the Santa Fé Railroad. In 1887 he came to California as Manager of the Pacific Land and Improvement Company, a Santa Fé interest. He was later made Land Commissioner, Tax Commissioner and Claim Agent of the Santa Fé system from Albuquerque west, which offices he now holds.

Mr. Maginnis' business interests are widely distributed and in most cases are of national scope. He is President of the following interests; Santa Fé Car Icing Company, Navajo Ice and Cold Storage Company, Winslow Electric Light and Power Company ; and a director in the following: Mexican Petroleum Company, Gate City Ice and Pre-Cooling Company, Italy Mining Company, Mason Smokeless Combustion Company, Mechanical Appliance Company, and the Los Angeles Harbor Company.

The plant of the Santa Fé Car Icing Company is located in Argentine, Kansas, and at Winslow, Arizona, is located the Navajo Ice and Cold Storage Company, in which he owns the controlling interest, as he does of the Winslow Electric Light and Power Company, of the same place. The Gate City Ice and Pre-Cooling Company is constructing its plant at San Bernardino, Cal. This plant, which will have a daily capacity of 225 tons, has the contract with the Santa Fé system to do all the icing of the citrus fruit shipped over its lines.

Mr. Maginnis was made one of the first members of the California Club.

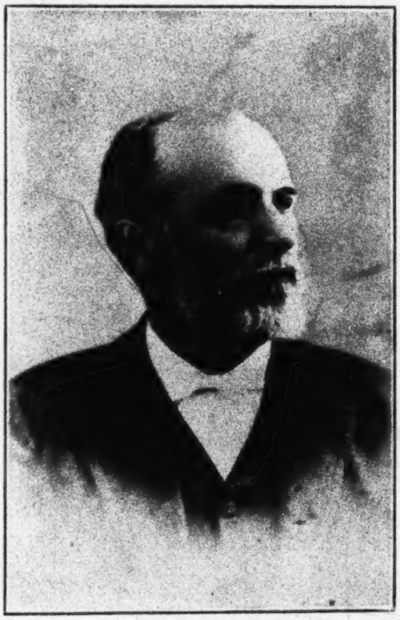
He came to Los Angeles in 1887.

MARBLE, JOHN MINER CAREY, retired Banker and Capitalist, was born in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, on July 27, 1833, his father being Ebenezer Marble, and his mother Hannah Carey. In 1861 Mr. Marble married Mary Lizzie Coleman, who died a few years later, leaving one child, Guildford Lionel Marble. On May 5, 1870, at Van Wert, Ohio, Mr. Marble married Elizabeth Emerson, and of this union three children were born—John Emerson, Elizabeth Dana, and William Carey.

Mr. Marble attended the public and private schools at Wilkesbarre, Pa., and from 1844 to 1846 he attended the Academy of that city, and the Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pa. He then removed to Ohio with his mother, where he attended the public schools and took up special studies under private tutors. Later he graduated from Bacon's Commercial College in Cincinnati.

Mr. Marble commenced his business career in 1851 (at eighteen) as a merchant, at Kalida, Putnam County, Ohio, buying his first stock of goods in New York City. Disposing of his interests there, he became clerk in a large mercantile establishment on the newly-opened Miami Extension Canal, then known as Section 10, which later became the flourishing town of Delphos, with the understanding that on becoming of age he should become a partner. This he did in 1854, but on the passage of the National Bank Act he retired from mercantile business and embarked in banking.

In 1864 he organized the First National Bank of Delphos, Ohio, and in 1872 acquired control of the First National Bank of Van Wert, Ohio, where he moved his family, later establishing the Van Wert National Bank. In 1880 he, with others, incorporated what later became the Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw Railroad. He was President and General Manager of that company from a time before it had any mileage at all, until he left Ohio to come to California in 1888 (for reasons of family health), when it had become a system of 346 miles. Ohio's loss was California's gain. Shortly after his arrival in Los Angeles he established the National Bank of California of this city, from which he withdrew some time ago, retiring from active business life. In the forty-five years of Mr. Marble's business career he was the chief organizer of four National Banks and one private one, all of which are still prospering. He has always been active in helping to get under way establishments which helped the prosperity of his home-town. The great telephone development of Southern California, for example, is to be credited in part to his account.



COL. JOHN M. C. MARBLE
Portrait by Marceau

During the Civil War, Mr. Marble was Colonel of the 33rd Regiment, National Guard of Ohio, from its organization as a State regiment until after the war. This regiment was consolidated with the 57th Battalion Ohio National Guard, and mustered into the U. S. service as the 151st Regiment, Ohio National Guard, U. S. Infantry, in 1864, being assigned to the 2nd Brigade, Haskins Division, 22nd Army Corps; later to the command of the 1st Brigade of Hardin's Division.

In politics Mr. Marble is a Republican. His first vote was for Frémont for President, and his last vote to date was for Taft.

Mr. Marble is a member of the Southwest Museum; Southwest Society, Archæological Institute of America; Sequoya League; Landmarks Club; Loyal Legion of the United States; Grand Army of the Republic; Bartlet Logan Post; Pennsylvania Sons of the Revolution; California Sons of the Revolution; Wyoming Commemoration Association; Wyoming Historical and Geological Society; New England Historical and Genealogical Society; Ohio Society of New York; Ohio Society of California; Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce; Arrowhead Mountain Club, and California Club.

MARSHALL, EDWIN JESSOP, Capitalist and Banker, was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, March 18, 1860. His father was H. Vincent Marshall, and his mother Amanda Celia Jessop. On June 7, 1892, he married Sallie McLemore at Galveston, Tex. There is one son, Marcus McLemore.

E. J. MARSHALL
Portrait by Steckel

Mr. Marshall was educated in the country schools of Maryland and Illinois.

In 1877 he became a clerk for the Union Pacific Railroad at Atchison, Kansas, and continued in that capacity throughout 1878. In 1879 he was made a clerk of the Santa Fé system and located at Galveston, Texas, and later was appointed train-master at that point, holding the position until the latter part of 1887. In 1888 he was appointed cashier of the First National Bank at Lampasas, Texas, and served as such until 1890, when he was elected to the presidency, filling that office until he came to Los Angeles, which he did January 1, 1904, to accept the office of Vice-President of the Southwestern National Bank. In 1905, when the Southwestern National Bank merged with the First National Bank, Mr. Marshall declined an official position with the enlarged bank, owing to pressure of outside interests.

About this time he made heavy investments in lands in Southern California, one of his first acquisitions being the Jesús Maria Ranch, consisting of 42,000 acres in Santa Barbara County, and having about sixteen miles frontage on the Pacific Ocean, of which 15,000 acres are under a high state of cultivation, the rest being put to the use of 4000 thoroughbred cattle, this investment being a private undertaking.

Another investment of note made by Mr. Marshall, as the active head of the Chino Land and Water Co., was the famous Gird property, Chino Ranch, of which he secured 38,000 acres of fine agricultural land, a portion of which he subdivided and put on the market.

Mr. Marshall recently became the active head of the Sinaloa Land and Water Company, controlling 2,000,000 acres in the State of Sinaloa, Mexico, under a concession from the Mexican Government to survey the State, and has succeeded in placing that organization on a sound financial basis.

He is President of the Palomas Land and Cattle Co., owning 2,000,000 acres of land in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, the northern boundary of which property is for 170 miles the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, from El Paso, Texas, west. On this property are 50,000 head of graded Hereford cattle.

Mr. Marshall is also President of the Grand Cañon Cattle Co., controlling some 2,000,000 acres of land in Arizona, the east and south boundary of which tract is the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, on which there is a herd of 20,000 graded cattle.

One of his later and most important interests is the stock and bond house of James H. Adams & Co., of Los Angeles, in which he has recently become largely interested.

Many other interests occupy his time and attention.

Among his most important active offices and interests are: Chino Land & Water Co., President; Sinaloa Land & Water Co., President; Palomas Land & Cattle Co., President; Grand Cañon Cattle Co., President; Jesús Maria Rancho (Inc.), President; First National Bank, Director; Los Angeles Trust Co., Director; Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co., Director; Home Telephone & Telegraph Co., Director; James H. Adams & Co. (Inc.), Director; Home Telephone Co. of San Francisco, Director.

He is a member of the California Club, Jonathan Club and Country Club of Los Angeles, and the Bohemian Club of San Francisco.

MARSH, NORMAN FOOTE, Architect, was born at Upper Alton, Illinois, July 16, 1871. His father was Ebenezer Marsh, and his mother Kate Prevost Foote. On January 23, 1901, at Polo, Illinois, he married Cora Mae Cairns. There are two children, Norman Le Roy and Marian Elizabeth.

Mr. Marsh graduated from the Upper Alton High School in 1886, and for the next three years he took up scientific and literary studies at Shurtleff College, Upper Alton. He is a graduate of the College of Engineering, degree B. S., and of the School of Architecture, University of Illinois, class of 1897.

NORMAN F. MARSH
Portrait by Marceau

In July, 1900, Mr. Marsh came to Los Angeles from Chicago, and shortly after that the firm of Marsh & Russell was formed. This firm were the architects for Abbot Kinney in the building of Venice of America.

Marsh & Russell dissolved partnership in 1907 and Mr. Marsh carried on all the uncompleted work of the firm.

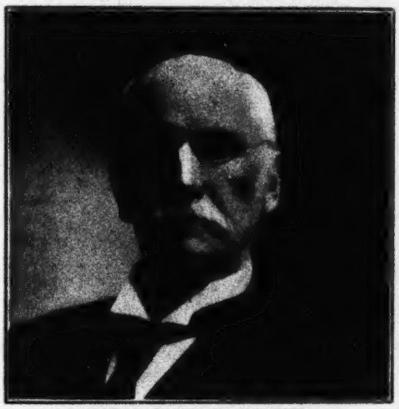
Mr. Marsh is the architect for the magnificent University of Redlands, a Baptist institution of learning which is to cost close on to a half-million dollars. He is also the architect of the handsome new High School building at Glendale, and the First M. E. Church of Long Beach, California.

He is a director of the Southern California Baptist Assembly, and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Memorial Baptist Church, South Pasadena; a member of the First Baptist Church, Los Angeles; a Modern Woodman, Pacific Camp, Los Angeles; and a Thirty-second degree Mason, Pasadena Consistory.

McNUTT, CYRUS F., Lawyer, was born in Johnson County, Indiana, July 29, 1837, his father being John McNutt, and his mother Mahala Hensley. Judge McNutt was married twice, his first wife being Elizabeth S. Finley, whom he married at Ripley, Ohio, October 12, 1858, two sons being born to them—John G. and Finley A. Three years after his marriage, June 20, 1861, he was left a widower. On June 16, 1863, he married Eliza Gordon Craig at Martinsville, Indiana, and three children were born of this marriage—William Gordon, who died in infancy; Beryl, who died in 1877, and B. Eloise.

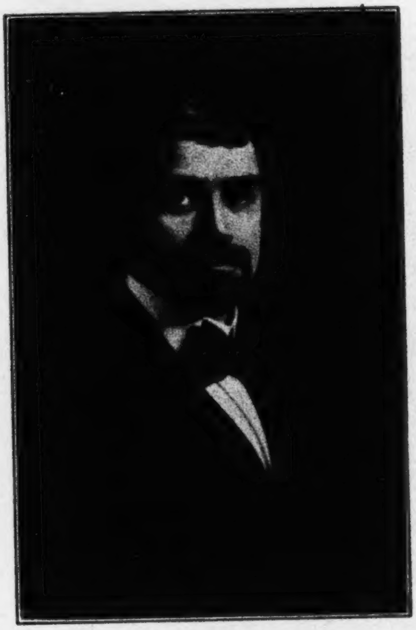
Judge McNutt was reared on a farm and received his early education in the common schools, and later, for three years, attended Franklin College, Indiana, finally taking the course of law lectures at the Northwestern (now Butler) University at Indianapolis.

In 1860 Judge McNutt commenced law practice at Franklin, Indiana, having been admitted to the Bar at Indianapolis in April of that year. In 1862 he moved to Martinsville, Indiana, where he remained until the fall of 1872, when he was elected Professor of the Law College of the Indiana State University. This position he held three years, then resigned to move to Terre Haute, Indiana, where he resided nineteen years. He was elected County Solicitor of Vigo County, Indiana, in 1880, and resigned that office, after holding it eight years, on being elected Judge of the Superior Court of that county. On the expiration of his term he declined renomination, as he had arranged to come to Los Angeles, which he did, November 29, 1896. Here he immediately took up practice and has become identified with the best interests of the city. He is senior member of the law firm of McNutt & Hannon. He is an active member of the City Club.



JUDGE CYRUS F. MCNUTT
Portrait by Marceau

MATHEWS, WILLIAM BURGESS, Attorney-at-Law, was born near Georgetown, Brown County, Ohio, March 1, 1865. His father was William Burgess Mathews, and his mother Margaret Salisbury. He married Susan Avery Hays, January 1, 1891, at Maysville, Ky. Their children are: Margaret Barbour, John Hays, William Wadsworth, Samuel Salisbury, and Caroline Kinnaird.



W. B. MATHEWS
Portrait by Steckel

Mr. Mathews received his early education in the public schools of Maysville, Kentucky, and in January, 1882, he entered Centre College, Kentucky, graduating in 1885. He attended the Law School of Columbia College, New York, 1888-1889.

After his law course at Columbia College he came direct to Los Angeles, where he commenced his practice. In January, 1901, he was made City Attorney of Los Angeles, holding that office until 1907, when he took up the legal work of Los Angeles Aqueduct, at which he is still engaged.

He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Los Angeles Public Library, 1899-1900.

He is a member of the Union League Club, Federation Club, City Club, and Los Angeles Bar Association.

MULHOLLAND, WILLIAM, Superintendent, Los Angeles Water Works, is a native of Belfast, Ireland, having been born there in 1855. His father was Hugh Mulholland, and his mother Ellen Deakers. He married Lillie Ferguson in 1890, at Los Angeles. They have five children—Rose, Lucille, William Perry, Ruth, and Thomas Fergus.

Mr. Mulholland got his general education in the public schools of Dublin, Ireland, but later received special instruction in mathematics and navigation.

From 1870 to 1875 he followed a sea-faring life.

In February, 1877, he located in Los Angeles, and in 1878 went into the employ of the Water Company of this city, then a private company, and at the same time took up the study of hydraulic engineering. Through his studies and practical experience he soon became very proficient at the work and acquired a general practice as an expert in hydraulic engineering and town supplies pertaining thereto, throughout the Southwest. However, he had through all retained his connection with the Water Company, and when, in 1902, the city of Los Angeles purchased the works of the company, Mr. Mulholland was appointed by the city to fill the position of Superintendent and Chief Engineer, an office which he has filled with credit to himself and untold benefit to the city. It was due more to the efforts of Mr. Mulholland than any other one factor that the great Owens River Aqueduct project, of which he has been the Chief Engineer, was brought about and accepted.

WM. MULHOLLAND
Portrait by Marceau

He is a member of the following organizations: American Society of Civil Engineers; Engineers and Architects Association of Southern California; National Association of Stationary Engineers; California Club, Sunset Club, and Celtic Club.

MERRILL, SAMUEL INGHAM, President and General Manager California Industrial Company, was born at Buffalo, New York, November 15, 1856. His father was Jerome Bonaparte Merrill, and his mother Jane Hughes. He married Sarah De Etta Dearborn, February 28, 1888, at East Oakland, California. Their children are: Grace Edith (Jensen), Charles Arthur, and Wallace Dearborn.

Mr. Merrill was educated in the public schools of Buffalo, New York, and the Buffalo High School.

At sixteen Mr. Merrill became office boy with a Buffalo grain-dealer, gaining rapid promotion. Before younger brother had become an invalid, and removal to California was recommended. Mr. Merrill he was twenty his had saved a few hundred dollars, and used it to take his brother and their mother to California, arriving in Oakland, September 11, 1876. There he opened a small grocery store, over which they lived. On January 2, 1877, he became bookkeeper for Hopkins & Haley, bankers and brokers, in San Francisco. Two years later he became manager, and was soon after made an officer in several corporations controlled by Mr. Hopkins. On December 24, 1881, he came to Los Angeles, entering the hardware business under the firm name of Merrill & Babcock. This is now the Cass-Smurr Hardware Company. In 1883 he entered the wholesale iron business under the firm name of Percival & Merrill, but later sold his interest. It is now the Percival Iron Company. In 1885 he bought out a book and stationery business, the firm name becoming Merrill & Cook in 1887. They soon were doing the largest business in school supplies in Southern California. In February, 1891, he sold out to Mr. Cook, and engaged in the refined oil and gasoline business. During the ten years following it was probably the largest business of its kind in the world, the tank-wagons serving thousands of customers in some twenty towns and hamlets. In the fall of 1901 he turned to the manufacture of iron and steel and their products, organizing with other capitalists the California Industrial Company, capitalized at $2,500,000, with the late Frederick H. Rindge as President. Mr. Merrill served as Director and General Manager until 1908, when he became President. The beginning was rolling bar-iron, but Mr. Merrill has added departments for the manufacture of bolts, nuts, cross-arm braces and other products of iron, twisted steel bars for concrete buildings, and a complete galvanizing plant. The plant is now the best-equipped of its kind on the Pacific Coast. He is also a Director in the Western Gas Engine Co., and a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

S. I. MERRILL

Portrait by Marceau

Mr. Merrill was one of the five who visited Japan in behalf of the L. A. Chamber of Commerce in 1908.

His activity in religious and benevolent work may be briefly indicated. He helped organize the Y. M. C. A. in Oakland, and resigned its presidency on coming here. In February, 1882, he organized the Y. M. C. A. of Los Angeles, and was its President four years. In 1884 he was chairman of the Board of Trustees and collector of the Building Fund of the First Baptist Church. The building was dedicated free from debt. He was one of the founders of the Baptist College in 1885. In 1891 he helped found the Pacific Gospel Union, now the Union Rescue Mission, and was its President the first four years. He helped to found what is now the Good Samaritan Mission, in 1896. He is one of the founders of the McKinley Industrial Home, near Gardena, where about 100 homeless boys are cared for and educated. He relinquished other church connections in 1905 to help organize the First New Testament Church of Los Angeles, one of the most aggressive missionary churches in the United States. He is chairman of the Eldership and teacher of adult Bible class of 50 members.

MONTGOMERY, ERNEST ALEXANDER, was born at Toronto, Canada, November 24, 1863. His father was Alexander Montgomery, and his mother Jane Chapman. His great-grandfather was a brother of General Richard Montgomery, who fell at Quebec in 1775. On April 14, 1903, he married Winnie Aubrey at Hawthorn, Nevada.

E. A. MONTGOMERY
Portrait by Marceau

Mr. Montgomery acquired his education first in the public schools of London, Canada, and later in the public schools of Stuart, Iowa.

During his early childhood his parents moved from Canada to the United States, locating in Iowa, where, on a ranch, his boyhood days were spent. In the winter of 1884 he went to Idaho and took up mining as a business, meeting with indifferent success. From Idaho he went to Washington, where he spent some time in prospecting and investigating. Finding that field unsatisfactory, he went in 1901 to Nevada. There he located in Nye County, where he spent the next four years in organization and development work in what is now known as the Montgomery District. In this district he did the first work on the Johnnie mine, which has become a famous property. Inyo County, California, was his next field of operation, where he operated the "World Beater" and the "O. B. Joyful" mine. In 1903 he returned to Nevada—to Tonopah—where he became identified with the Los Angeles, Daggett & Tonopah Railway Co., by which he was commissioned to report on the outlook of the districts tributary to the road as mining fields. His intimate knowledge of the wild country and the mining districts through which the road would traverse, and his experience in the development of desert mines, made it possible for him to foresee the probable tonnage which would be available as soon as rail transportation was in operation. On his report the work was started. However, the road was not completed by that company, but was put in operation and is now in use by the Las Vegas & Tonopah Road, and the Tonopah & Tidewater Railroad.

In 1904 he outfitted, and started in to prospect the district surrounding Tonopah, and in September of that year he located the famous Shoshone mine. Sixteen months later he sold the controlling interest in the property to Charles M. Schwab, at the same time selling him the control of the adjoining property, the "Polaris," which he had acquired. The "Montgomery-Shoshone" has produced something over two million dollars. In 1905 Mr. Montgomery bought the "Skidoo" mines, which he immediately commenced working and improving, and on which has been spent over a half-million dollars on improvements. In Goldfield he was one of the twenty-eight property-owners who met in the autumn of 1903 at a meeting called for the purpose of organizing and naming the district, and which resulted in it being named Goldfield.

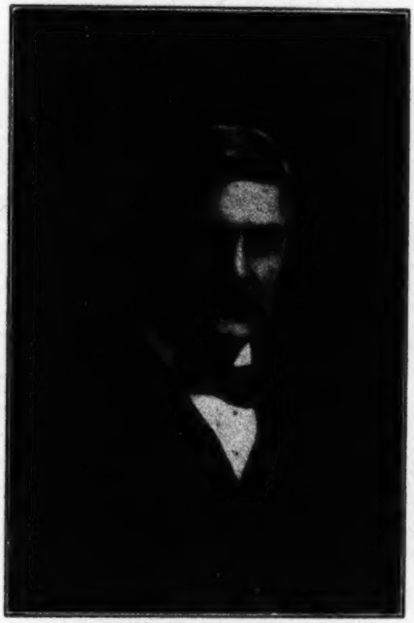
A feature of his desert life which is particularly pleasing to him is the confidence and friendship of the Indians of the desert which he enjoyed, and which was won by his considerate and fair treatment of those with whom he came in contact. He feels that he has been well repaid for his friendly interest by numerous kindnesses received by him at their hands.

Mr. Montgomery is President of the Skidoo Mines Company, and a Director in the following: Montgomery Shoshone Mines Co., Sapphire Oil Co., and the First National Bank of Tonopah.

He is a member of the Jonathan Club, Sierra Madre Club, Rocky Mountain Club (New York), Drug and Chemical Club (New York), and the Masonic Fraternity.

He first came to California in 1891, and located his permanent headquarters in Los Angeles in 1892.

MORGAN, OCTAVIUS, Architect, was born at Hothe Court, near Canterbury, England, on October 20, 1850, his father being Giles Chapman Morgan, and his mother Caroline Tyler Adams. On October 16, 1884, Mr. Morgan married Margaret S. Offenbacher (nee Weller) in Los Angeles. They have two children—Octavius Weller and Jessie Caroline.



OCTAVIUS MORGAN

Mr. Morgan at an early age attended the Kent House Academy, and later the Thomas Cross Classic School, finishing his education at the Sydney Cooper Art School, all of which educational institutions were located in Canterbury, England.

Mr. Morgan while studying at the Sydney Cooper Art School started on his professional career, his first experience being gained in the office of F. A. Gilhams, architect and contractor of repute in Canterbury, Kent, England, and with this firm he remained five years, when he left his position and home to seek his fortune in a new country. In 1871 he arrived in this country, coming via Canada, thence to Denver, Colorado, and while there worked for a short period in the office of a Mr. Nickols, who, as is usual in small towns, was both an architect and contractor. Denver was at that period a place of small importance, its population at the time Mr. Morgan left it being only 4000. He tells interesting stories of his early Denver days, and speaks of seeing a camp of 2000 Utes Indians in the Platte Bottoms. Leaving Denver, the mining fever struck him, and from that city he wandered through the mining camps of Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah and Nevada in search of the precious metal, and finally reached California in 1874, coming to San Bernardino, by the way of Pioche, with pack animals. Here he worked for several months a placer claim in Lytle Creek Cañon, but finally gave it up and came to Los Angeles, where he arrived on June 16, 1874, having been three years on the journey from England. Los Angeles and her possibilities so impressed Mr. Morgan that he resolved to take up architectural work again, and in the following year he entered the employ of E. F. Kysor, a pioneer architect of this city, and became a partner in the firm the following year, 1876. Since that period he has followed his profession without intermission, excepting when he left the city to visit the East in the dull times of 1878-80, and again when he made a tour of Europe during 1889-1890. In 1888 Mr. Kysor retired from the firm, and the business has been continued ever since under the firm name of Morgan & Walls. Mr. Morgan has a proud record, for up to a few years ago he did 33 per cent. of the architectural work of the city, and even today, when the building record has increased from $600,000, which it was when he first started in business, to the tremendous figure of $12,000,000 per annum, he still continues to do ten per cent. of the work. Mr. Morgan's work here includes such older important buildings (to mention a few) as the first modern hospital (the Sisters') and the first High School on the site of the present Court House, and such recent as the F. & M. National Bank, the Van Nuys and the Walter P. Story building. Both the Kerckhoff and the I. W. Hellman residences he built, tearing them down to replace with modern office structures.

Mr. Morgan is a member and Past President of the Engineers and Architects Association; member and Past President, Southern California Chapter of American Institute of Architects; associate member of American Institute of Architects; member and Past President, California State Board of Architecture; member of the California and Country Clubs, and is a Mason and an Odd Fellow.

He has always taken an active part in the city affairs, always allying himself with the progressive element. He was a member of the Freeholders Charter Board in 1898, also in 1900.

MONNET: The name Monnette is of Latin origin, from Moneta. It appeared in France very early, before the twelfth century. Its first form there was Monet, which was changed to Monnet.

The ancient seat of the family in France was in the province of Béarn, where it appears both as Monet and Monnet. The family bears a proud record of ancient nobility and has given to France and to other nations a long line of soldiers and statesmen, churchmen and men of letters. France has had no war in which some one of the family has not borne arms, and several of the name have been conspicuous as generals and commanders. On this account, very early, was a distinguished coat-of-arms granted the family by the heraldic authorities.

M. J. MONNETTE
Portrait by Steckel

Originally devoutly Catholic, one branch living in the vicinity of the present town of Niort, in the ancient Province of Poitou, early espoused the cause of the Huguenots. Pierre Monnet lived there before 1683, but upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685, he fled with his family to London, joining the great exodus of Huguenot refugees. There he and his sons, Pierre and Isaac, were naturalized in 1688. About 1700 they emigrated to America, first landing at the village of New Rochelle, Long Island. Then Pierre settled on Staten Island, to become the ancestor of a long line, the spelling of whose name has varied greatly. His brother Isaac settled in Calvert County, Maryland, where his name appears upon the old rent-roll of Lord Baltimore in 1707. He is the immigrant ancestor of the numerous Monnetts of Maryland, Virginia and Ohio, from which stock Mervin Jeremiah Monnette and his son, Orra Eugene Monnette, are directly descended.

MONNETTE, MERVIN (8) JEREMIAH, President of the American National Bank, Los Angeles, was born in Marion County, Ohio, August 24, 1847. His father was Abraham (7) Monnett, [Rev. Jeremiah (6), Abraham (5), Isaac (4), William (3), Isaac (2), Pierre (1)], and his mother Catherine (4) Braucher [Conrad (3), Christopher (2), Michael (1)]. Isaac (2) Monnett was a French Huguenot refugee and Isaac (4) and Abraham (5) Monnett were Revolutionary soldiers. January 5, 1869, Mr. Monnette married Olive (9) Adelaide Hull [George (8) Washington, Benjamin (7), John (6), Isaac (5), Joseph (4), Benjamin (3), Benjamin (2), Rev. Joseph (1)]. There are two sons, Orra Eugene and Clark Fremont (the latter now deceased).

Mr. Monnette was educated in the public schools of Ohio, but principally in that one of experience, hard work and business. He was raised on a farm, the business side of which he followed exclusively till 1881. On 900 acres of fine land in Crawford County, Ohio, he raised and marketed fine cattle. In the years 1876, 1877 and 1879 he made his headquarters in Chicago as a dealer in live stock. From 1881 to 1897 he was President and a Director of the Second National Bank of Bucyrus, Ohio, at the same time continuing his farming operations. During 1897 and 1898 he was a stock broker at Cripple Creek, Colo., where he was interested in many mining enterprises. From 1898 to 1905 he was located at Central City and Omaha, Neb., in the vicinity of which he owned and operated several large stock ranches, and was a dealer at the stock-yards during most of that period. At Goldfield, Nevada, he was part owner of the Hayes and Monnette lease on the famous "Mohawk" mine (now Goldfield Consolidated Mines), from which millions have been taken in ore.

In April, 1907, he came to Los Angeles and took up his permanent residence. His investments in banking and business enterprises have closely identified him with the city.

He is a member of the California, Country and Union League Clubs of Los Angeles, and of the B. P. O. Elks and Aksarben at Omaha, Neb., and of the Sons of the Revolution (L. A.), and Society of Colonial Wars (L. A.).

He is Director and President of the following: American National Bank of Los Angeles, Los Angeles-Nevada Mining Stock Exchange, and the Monnette Mining and Milling Co.

MONNETTE, ORRA (9) EUGENE, Attorney-at-Law and Writer, was born in Dallas Township, Crawford County, Ohio, April 12, 1873. He is the son of Mervin (8) Jeremiah Monnette [Abraham (7), Rev. Jeremiah (6), Abraham (5), Isaac (4), William (3), Isaac (2) and Pierre (1)] and Olive (9) Adelaide Hull [George (8) Washington, Benjamin (7), John (6), Isaac (5), Joseph (4), Benjamin (3), Benjamin (2), Rev. Joseph (1)]. He is descended from Samuel Fuller, one of the "Mayflower" passengers, and several recorded lines of descent from early Kings of England and sureties for Magna Charta. The Hull family is allied to the Webster, Garfield and Lincoln families. Isaac (2) Monnett was a French Huguenot refugee, and Isaac (4) and Abraham (5) were Revolutionary soldiers. His ancestors on the maternal side were conspicuous among the early immigrants to New England, and on the paternal side to Maryland and Virginia. He married Carrie (4) Lucile Janeway [William (3) Francis, George (2), James (1)], November 6, 1895, at Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Monnette got his preliminary education in the public schools of Bucyrus, Ohio, from which he graduated on June 13, 1890. He then entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, in the fall of 1890, taking the full course of classics and arts, and special law. He graduated with the degree B. A. in June, 1805, being an Honor man, and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa Society.

In 1896 he was admitted to practice law by the Supreme Court of Ohio, and on January 1, 1897, at Bucyrus, he entered into law partnership with Thomas Beer and Smith W. Bennett, under the firm name of Beer, Bennett & Monnette. This association continued until January 1, 1899, when the partnership became Beer & Monnette, which firm continued until October 15, 1903. In December, 1903, he went to Toledo, Ohio, there entering into partnership with Charles A. Seiders, the term of which partnership expired in April, 1906, when he continued the practice alone till April, 1907, at which time he left Toledo to come to Los Angeles. In May, 1907, he was admitted to practice in California, and has been in active practice here since then. He belongs to the Ohio State Bar Association and the Los Angeles Bar Association.

Mr. Monnette is a member of the following: Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity, of which he was National Secretary from 1898 to 1906; Phi Beta Kappa Society, Jonathan Club, Country Club, Union League Club, Sons of the Revolution (L. A.), Society of Colonial Wars (L. A.), Huguenot Society of America, Society of Mayflower Descendants, New England Historical Genealogical Society, Old Northwest Genealogical Society, Maryland Historical Society, New Jersey Historical Society, and the California Genealogical Society.

O. E. MONNETTE
Portrait by Steckel

He is connected with the following corporations: American National Bank of Los Angeles, Director; Los Angeles Chamber of Mines, Director; Westlake Hospital, Director; Monnette Mining and Milling Co., Director and Secretary and Treasurer, and the C. C. Harris Oil Company, Director and Treasurer.

GEO. MITCHELL

MITCHELL, GEORGE, Mining Operator, was born at Swansea, Wales, September 28, 1864. His father was George Mitchell, a sea captain, and his mother Ann Mathews. The family has resided in Wales for several generations. Mr. Mitchell married Mary Woodwem at Swansea, February 27, 1886. They have five children—Philips, Harry, Alvin, Mazue and George.

Mr. Mitchell attended the public schools of Swansea, and later studied at Morgan Chemical School, of Swansea, though his chief education was gained by private instruction at home.

In 1880 he secured a position as sampler and assistant in the laboratory of a metal works, where, during a three-year connection with the company, he advanced in the following order to the positions of smelter, refiner and reducer of gold, copper and nickel in the metallurgical department of the works. He left this employment and went with the South Wales Smelting Company at Swansea, when, at the age of nineteen, he was put in complete charge of the reverbatory-smelting department of that immense concern, doing the work by contract on his own account. His position gave him opportunity to study ores which came to the works from practically all over the world, and created in him a desire to visit the mines, and with that end in view he came to the United States in 1887. At Baltimore he immediately secured a position with the Baltimore Copper Works, where he remained for one year. For the next few years he was identified with various smelting and refining plants of the country, finally becoming associated with the smelting interests of Montana. In 1890 he assisted in the construction of the plant of the Boston-Montana Copper and Silver Mining and Smelting Company at Great Falls, and upon its completion assumed the general foremanship of the smelters, and later became assistant superintendent. While in this position he invented the circular forehearth of the blast furnace, an invention which saves all re-smelts and worked a saving of about $80,000 a month in the production of copper of that plant. He remained with these interests from 1889 until the latter part of 1894, when he assumed charge of Senator W. A. Clark's works at Jerome, Arizona, where he installed an invention for the economical production of copper. He remained there until the latter part of 1899, at which time he resigned his position at the United Verde in order to devote his entire time to his Mexican interests. Following the acquisition of the properties, he formed the Cobre Grande Copper Company, afterwards merged in the Greene Consolidated. After this consolidation he at once inaugurated a series of improvements which involved the building of miles of mountain roads and trails from Naco, the nearest town in the United States, and later a railroad to the property. A smelting plant of 200 tons daily capacity was at once installed, afterwards increased to a capacity of 2800 tons daily, Mr. Mitchell having solved the problem of treating ores which had baffled the skill of others since 1618, when the mines of the district were first worked. He was closely identified with the administration of the company's affairs until 1903, when he resigned to take the active control of the Mitchell Mining Company, located in Mexico, and with this interest he was engaged until 1907, when he turned his attention to other private interests. In July, 1908, he took charge of the consolidation of the Clara Consolidated, of which he is President to date. He is also President of the Durango-Sinaloa Mining Company, located in Mexico. This company has acquired 42 district properties in the States of Durango and Sinaloa, covering some 1500 acres, and spread over a radius of some thirty miles. The ores carry values in gold, silver, copper and lead, and are in immense bodies, the operation of extracting the ore on some of the properties being rather quarrying than mining. Mr. Mitchell believes that this will prove the greatest of the properties with which he has been associated.

Some of the most noted of his inventions have been the Hot Blast Furnace and the very large Trough Converters used by the big smelters of the world today, also the installation of the large blast-furnaces and the use of increased blast-pressure on the same. Formerly seven or eight ounces was used, and that was thought to be the limit until Mr. Mitchell applied from 2½ to 3¼ pounds pressure per square inch on the furnace.

Another of his important inventions has been the saving of the re-melting of converter slags by pouring them into the fore-hearth in the blast-furnace, mixing them with the low silicates and sulphides of copper contained therein, thereby cleaning the slags of the high copper-values that were in them and which would otherwise have to be treated through the blast-furnace by re-melting with low-grade sulphide ores. This invention alone saves in the production of copper on a plant producing six million pounds of copper per month, about $60,000 a month.

Another valuable invention of his while at Jerome was a method of preparing copper for rapid refining without the aid of carbonaceous matter, such as charcoal, in the branch of a tree. Mr. Mitchell substitutes the sulphurous acid gas still contained in the coarse charge brought over from the converters which reduces the sub-oxide previously brought over in the other charges.

His latest and most valuable invention is the slag steam generator for the utilization of the wasted heat in the molten slags, as made by the furnaces to make steam. It is done by pouring slag inside of the boiler—dumping it into the water contained therein, the slag immediately disintegrating and making steam instantaneously, thereby giving power to smelter-plants almost free of cost. This single invention, if applied to all copper-producing plants in Montana, Arizona and Mexico, would save between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000 annually in cost of power, besides producing a valuable by-product in the granulated slag. A moderate estimate of the economies produced by the other inventions named would be another $25,000,000 annually.

Mr. Mitchell is a member of the National Geographical Society and the American Society for the Advancement of Science.

He is a member of the California Club, Jonathan Club, and Sierra Madre Club, Los Angeles; the Rocky Mountain Club, New York Club, New York Athletic Club and Lambs Club of New York City.

MUELLER, OSCAR CHARLES, Lawyer, was born at Denver, Colorado, September 7, 1876. His father was Otto Mueller, and his mother Nettie Kette. He married Ivy S. Schoder, April 5, 1900, at Los Angeles, California.

Mr. Mueller attended the public schools of Los Angeles at a very early age, from 1881 to 1887. In the fall of 1887 he entered the public schools of Pomona, California, where he attended until 1890. From 1890 to 1892 he attended the Berkeley Gymnasium, Berkeley, California, and was a student at Occidental College, Los Angeles, from 1892 to 1894, when he took up the study of law in the offices of Judge W. H. Wilde, where he remained during 1895, 1896 and 1897.

OSCAR C. MUELLER

Portrait by Steckel

In 1898 he commenced the practice of law in Los Angeles, and has become the attorney for many of the leading corporations and private institutions of Southern California, and is the active legal adviser for many estates.

Mr. Mueller came to Los Angeles from Denver, Colorado, October, 1880, and has been a resident of Southern California since that date. He has become an active worker in the best movements intended for the community's welfare.

He is a member of the California Club, Jonathan Club, Los Angeles Bar Association, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and Masonic orders.

MYERS, ALVA DEWITT, Capitalist, Mining Operator, and President and General Manager of the Johnnie Mining and Milling Co., was born at La Grande, Iowa, July 18, 1872. He is the son of William Conrad Myers and Elizabeth Carrie Wateman.

Mr. Myers acquired his early education in the public schools at La Grande, which he attended until his thirteenth year, after which age he devoted such spare moments as he could find to self-improvement in the higher grades.

A. D. MYERS

In 1885 he left his Iowa home and went to the mining districts further west, where he engaged in such employment about the mines as a boy of his years could find. As he grew older he prospected, bought and sold claims, and experienced the usual ups and downs of the mining camp in all their variations. From Colorado to Oregon, to Washington, to Montana, and lastly to Nevada, he followed the Call of Gold. In Nevada at last, after eighteen years of search, his long quest reached its rich goal, for there he was the discoverer and founder of Goldfield. The first strike on that site was the Combination mine, which was discovered on the 24th day of May, 1903. On October 20, 1903, Mr. Myers named the camp and district Goldfield. He was immediately made chief executive or President of the district organization, which office he still holds. In that capacity, during the early days, he was called upon to act as referee in all cases of trouble or questions over claims, etc., and through his judicious and fair handling of such matters much trouble and litigation was avoided.

The Combination mines property, of which he was in control for some considerable time, is a big producer, and has already taken out between three and four million dollars. It was sold to the Goldfield Consolidated Co., which still owns the property. In the same year (1903) Mr. Myers discovered the "Fraction" mine, which was so rich that its stock advanced from 15 cents to $8.00 per share under his management. In the same year he located two more of Goldfield's valuable properties—the "Silver Pick" and the "C. O. D."—both of which he sold. His discovery and handling of the "Mohawk," of which he became Vice-President and General Manager, Mr. Myers considers his greatest achievement.

He is largely interested in the copper mines of Ely, Nevada, viz., the Ely Calumet, Packard Ely, Ely Western, and United Ely, and he also started the First National Bank of that town.

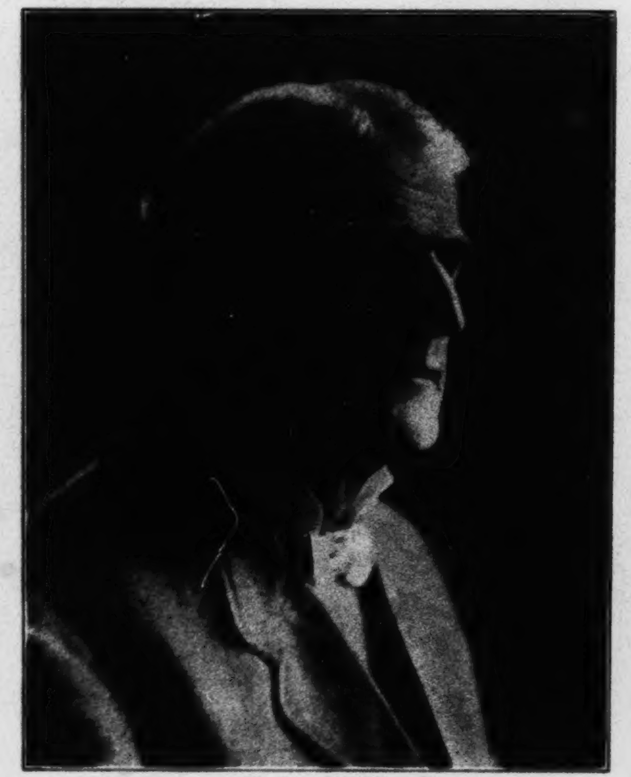
He is a director of the Nye & Ormsby County Bank, which has seven branches throughout the mining districts of Nevada.

At the present time he is most actively engaged in the management of the Johnny Mining and Milling Co., of which he is President and General Manager.

Mr. Myers came to California in 1904 from Goldfield, and in 1906 took up his permanent headquarters in Los Angeles, thus demonstrating his faith in this city as the coming mining center. His investments here back up that faith. The home which he has just completed in Bixby Park, Long Beach, is one of the handsomest in Southern California.

He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Goldfield; Montezuma Club, Goldfield; South Coast Yacht Club, Los Angeles; Sierra Madre Club, Los Angeles; Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce; Los Angeles Chamber of Mines; and the Rocky Mountain Club, New York. He belongs to the Elks and the I. O. O. F.

MUNK, JOSEPH AMASA, Physician, was born on a farm in Columbiana County, Ohio, November 9, 1847. His father, Jacob Munk, was German, and his mother, Maria Rosenberry, Pennsylvania Dutch. His paternal ancestors were English and left England for Germany during Cromwell's time on account of religious persecution. At the age of five he moved with his parents to Salem, Ohio, and there attended the public school, but his education came to an abrupt end, for in 1864, fired with military spirit and being then only seventeen years of age, he enlisted in Company "I," 178th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and with his regiment saw much military service, and was finally honorably discharged in 1865. Returning home, Dr. Munk entered the Mount Union College at Alliance, Ohio, and remained there one year, and on leaving that institution took up the study of medicine with Dr. D. H. Rosenberg at Bettsville, Ohio, and applied himself to a course of study which fitted him for his subsequent active career. He matriculated in the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati in 1867, and graduated therefrom in 1869, when he moved to Chillicothe, Mo. In 1873 he married Emma Beazall, and to them was given one daughter, which died in infancy.



DR. J. A. MUNK

Portrait by Kranch

Dr. Munk practiced in Missouri for ten years, and then moved to Topeka, Kansas, in 1881, and formed a partnership with Dr. P. I. Mulvane, which continued until 1891, when the firm dissolved by mutual consent, and the following year, 1892, Dr. Munk moved to Los Angeles, where he has resided ever since.

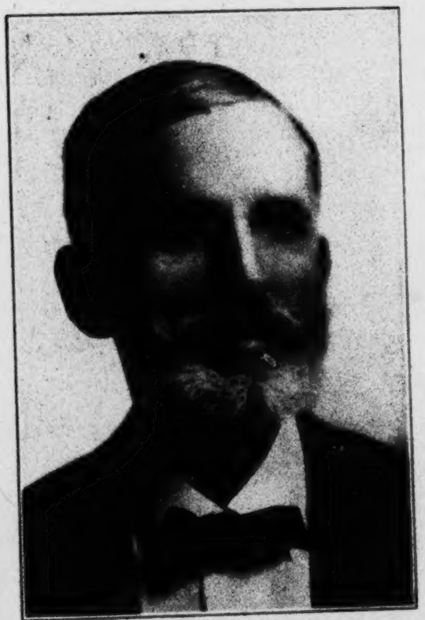
Soon after settling in Topeka, Dr. Munk became interested with his brothers in the range-cattle business near Wilcox, Arizona, and together they started a ranch in 1883. In 1884 he made his first trip to Arizona, and so greatly impressed was he with what he saw that he sought all that had been written about that State, which consisted of about a dozen books. These he purchased, and they were the nucleus of his great collection of Arizoniana, to which he is constantly adding, and his Arizona library at the present time numbers more than 3000 titles. Dr. Munk contributes regularly to the "Eclectic Medical Journal" and the "California Eclectic Medical Journal." In 1906 he published "Arizona Sketches," and in 1908 his "Arizona Bibliography."

He has always been active as an eclectic. In 1876 he served as Vice-President of the National Eclectic Medical Association. He is the Dean and Professor of Climatology and Hygiene in the California Eclectic Medical College.

He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Southwest Society, Archæological Institute of America.

NEUER, W. W., President, Central Oil Company of Los Angeles, was born in Hamburg, Berks County, Pennsylvania, September 11, 1838. His great-grandparents immigrated to this country from Germany and settled in William Penn's colonies early in the seventeenth century. In his boyhood days he attended schools of his native town until he became fourteen years of age, at which time he commenced to earn his living, being apprenticed to a carpenter and joiner. During his apprenticeship he also studied architecture.

In 1855 Mr. Neuer removed to Wilkesbarre, Pa., and became engaged in the building and real estate business, where for many years he continued this business, and in addition practiced his profession. His architectural skill was evidenced in the erection of many of the most imposing public and private buildings in that most beautiful city and the surrounding country. For nearly a third of a century Mr. Neuer was a resident of Wilkesbarre. His interests were represented in large personal holdings, which included some of the choicest residence and business property, which he improved and made revenue-producing. Several of the handsomest residence sections of the city were platted and placed on the market through his personal efforts.



W. W. NEUER
Portrait by Thompson

In 1878, in the midst of the Western Pennsylvania "oil boom," he entered the oil fields in the vicinity of Bradford. He had no previous experience in that line, but his clear and conservative judgment was again proven. Success attended his projects, and after a time he practically retired from active efforts, although he retained extensive interests there for many years.

In 1891, after over forty years of active and successful business life, Mr. Neuer came to California, locating in Los Angeles, with the intention of retiring from business cares, but he found the habits acquired in a life of business activity hard to throw off. In less than two years after adopting this city as his home, he began pioneering the Whittier oil field, which had at that time been prospected and reported adversely upon.

In 1895 Mr. Neuer organized the old Central Oil Company and commenced the active development of the Whittier fields in the face of unsuccessful efforts of other parties on the ground. For five years the company continued development work under the direction of President Neuer, finally selling out to the Central Oil Co. of Los Angeles, of which Mr. Neuer is President, and under which name the company has been operating for the past eight years.

A review of the career of W. W. Neuer furnishes food for reflection for the youth of today. Starting in life as a clerk in a village store at wages of one dollar a week, he had, by frugality and rare business acumen, acquired quite a fortune at the age of thirty-two. For ten years he was an honored member of the City Council of Wilkesbarre, Pa., each succeeding election finding him the unanimous choice of his constituents. A pioneer in the Western Pennsylvania oil fields in 1878, he reaped the reward offered the fearless and yet conservative investor in that most alluring of pursuits, and again, about twenty years later, we find him opening virgin territory on the opposite side of the continent. The frugality which enabled him to reach swiftly a sound financial standing has not dulled his generous instincts, nor have the absorbing cares of large business affairs caused him to neglect the cultivation of other interests more important at last than financial.

Mr. Neuer's architectural taste has found expression in the building of a beautiful home. Among business and financial men he is held in high esteem and enjoys the confidence of those who know him.

WM. G. NEVIN

NEVIN, WILLIAM GEORGE, deceased, was born at York, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1855. His father was John Andrew Nevin, and his mother Catherine Brown. He married Ella Rebecca Wireman, December 15, 1880, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. There are two children—William George and Helen Durnell.

Shortly after Mr. Nevin's birth the family moved from Pennsylvania to Massachusetts, where he attended the public schools, later finishing his education in New York.

Mr. Nevin started his business career as a very young man, entering the wholesale coal business in Philadelphia. This business not proving to his liking, he sold out in 1878 and moved to Kansas, where he entered the service of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway as a clerk. While with that road his ability was quickly recognized and he was appointed Material Agent for the Guaymas Railroad in Sonora, Mexico, where he remained till 1882, when he resigned to fill an appointment to the Mexican Central Railroad. He remained with that road till 1885, when he resigned to go East. For some time after this he was not active in business, but in 1891 he was offered and accepted the position of Material Agent of the Aransas Pass Railroad, with which he remained till 1893, resigning to go to Galveston, Texas, to act as Assistant General Manager of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé Railroad. After two years in the latter capacity he was, in 1895, made assistant to the President and later appointed Purchasing Agent of the Santa Fé system, with headquarters in Chicago. In 1897 he was made General Manager of the Santa Fé lines west of Albuquerque. This necessitated the removing of his home and headquarters to Los Angeles. This office he filled with great ability till the date of his death, which was January 26, 1902.

While Mr. Nevin's career was cut short in its prime, he had already made an enviable reputation in the railroad world as a man of ability and great force of character.

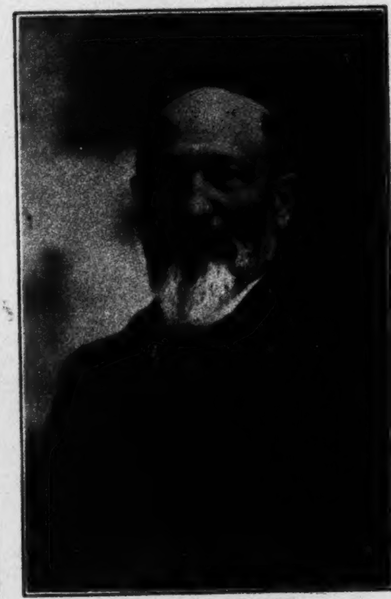
It had been Mr. Nevin's intention to make Los Angeles his home, and with that end in view he invested largely in real estate here, which has grown greatly in value since his death.

His wife survives him and manages the estate.

NEWMARK, HARRIS, Retired Merchant, is a native of Loebau, Germany, where he was born July 5, 1834. He was the son of Philip Newmark and Esther Cohn. His father, who was a merchant of Germany and Sweden, was born in 1795, and his mother in 1798. His ancestors on both sides were Rabbis and expounders of Talmud. On March 24, 1858, Mr. Newmark married Sarah Newmark at Los Angeles. There have been eleven children, of whom five are living, and are: Maurice Harris, Estelle, Emily, Ella and Marco R.

Mr. Newmark received his education in Germany, attending the elementary and intermediate academies, graduating in June, 1853.

On finishing his education he came direct to Los Angeles, arriving here October 21, 1853. Here he joined his brother, and for a period of ten months was employed in the dry goods business. He gave his spare time to the study of English and Spanish, of both of which languages he was entirely ignorant on his arrival in this country. Mr. Newmark very soon adapted himself to his new surroundings, for in the following year (1854) he started in business on his own account, opening a wholesale general merchandise house on Commercial street, which he sold out a year later to open a larger business of a similar kind across the street, this firm being known as Newmark, Kremer & Co. The business was continued until the fall of 1861, when it was reorganized and continued under the firm name of Newmark & Kremer. Mr. Newmark later resigned from the firm and started the commission house known as H. Newmark. In 1865 he started the present wholesale business of H. Newmark & Company, and of which he was the active head until he sold out to the present interests in 1885. He then actively joined the firm of K. Cohn & Company, of which he had previously been a member. This firm were dealers in hides and wools. He continued this partnership for ten years, when the firm dissolved, he continuing the hide business, the wool trade remaining with K. Cohn & Company. In this business he continued until 1906, when, after an active commercial life of forty-three years, he retired to enjoy the benefits of the fortune he had acquired.

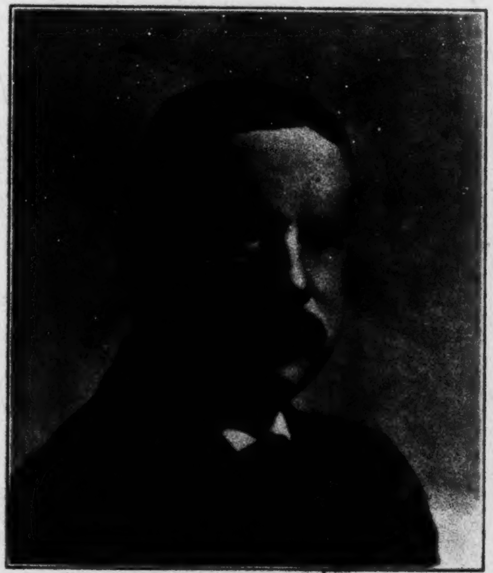


HARRIS NEWMARK
Portrait by Steckel

Mr. Newmark was one of Los Angeles' early pioneers. In 1875 he and his partners sold to E. J. (Lucky) Baldwin 8030 acres of the original Baldwin ranch for $200,000, and two years later (1877) he bought the Temple Block and formed the Temple Block Company, of which company he was made President and still continues in that office. He bought the Vejar Vineyard located at Central and Washington streets, consisting of fifty acres, in 1875, and sold the property in 1882. It is of interest to note that the day after Mr. Newmark's purchase, which was on the 14th of April, 1875, a heavy frost occurred, turning the fruit and foliage black. In 1886 he bought the Repetta Ranch, consisting of 5000 acres, and in 1900 subdivided 1500 acres into five-acre lots, and created there the towns of Montebello and Newmark.

The building up by him of several of Los Angeles' most substantial business houses has perhaps been of less importance than the influence of the man himself upon the community. He has been a builder in every sense. His ideas of conducting business in the early days were such as to inspire confidence and bring trade to Los Angeles. He saw and filled, in a legitimate manner, the business needs of the community. He invested in real estate, which he improved, and as time wore on took his legitimate profit. Any business enterprise with which the name of Harris Newmark was connected had the confidence of the public

He is a member of the California and Concordia Clubs.



M. H. NEWMARK
Portrait by Bijou Studio

NEWMARK, MAURICE HARRIS, Wholesale Grocer, was born in Los Angeles, California, March 3, 1859. He is a son of Harris and Sarah Newmark. He was married at San Francisco July 3, 1888. There is one child, Florence Newmark.

Mr. Newmark's education began in Los Angeles in 1864, and continued there in public and private schools until 1872, when he went to New York City, where he spent a year at a private school, after which he went to Paris, France, where he completed his studies in a three-year course.

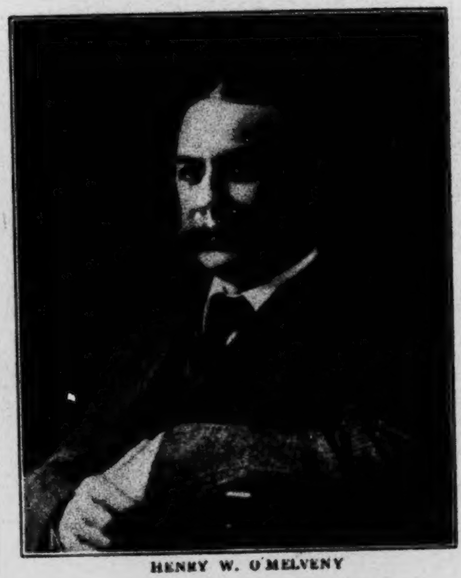
In August, 1876, he entered the employ of the wholesale grocery house of H. Newmark & Company in Los Angeles. In 1885 Harris Newmark retired, and Mr. Newmark became a full partner in the firm, the name of which was changed to M. A. Newmark & Company, by which it is known today, and with which he is still actively engaged.

Mr. Newmark, like his father, is one of the substantial men of Los Angeles. He has invested his capital in home enterprises that bear the stamp of conservatism combined with the enterprise that has been one of the great factors in making this city the active center of trade for a vast surrounding territory. In promoting the commercial interests in general, of Los Angeles, Mr. Newmark has given much time and capital. At various times he has been active in the following organizations: As President of the Southern California Wholesale Grocers' Association and Associated Jobbers of Los Angeles, as Vice-President of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, as a director or member of the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade and Municipal League. He is an active patron of the Southwest Museum, and of the George, Jr., Republic. He is now member of the Consolidation Commission.

Principal among the business institutions in which he is interested and the offices held by him are: First Vice-President, M. A. Newmark & Co.; First Vice-President, the Harris Newmark Co.; Vice-President, Los Angeles Brick Co.; Director, Equitable Savings Bank; Director, Standard Woodenware Co., and Director, Montebello Land and Water Co.

He is a member of the Jonathan Club and Concordia Club. In the Masonic world he is a member of West Gate Lodge, Scottish Rite and Shriners.

Both as honorable and successful business men and as citizens active in every movement for the highest welfare of Los Angeles, the Newmarks, father and son, have made an enviable record for more than half a century.



HENRY W. O'MELVENY

O'MELVENY, HENRY WILLIAM, Attorney-at-Law, was born in Central City, Marion County, Illinois, August 10, 1859, his father being Judge Harvey Kilpatrick Stuart O'Melveny, his mother Anna Wilhelmina Rose. He married Maria Antoinette Schilling in Los Angeles, May 28, 1887, and they have three sons—Stuart, Donald and Jack.

When Mr. O'Melveny was ten years old the family moved to Los Angeles, reaching here November 15, 1869. In Illinois his father had made a notable political and legal record, and promptly assumed a position among the foremost of his profession in Los Angeles, which he held until his death, November 19, 1893. He was a member of the City Council in 1872, and Judge of the Superior Court 1872 to 1876. Mr. O'Melveny attended the public schools, graduating from the Los Angeles High School in 1875, and from the University of California in 1879. On October 15, 1881, he was admitted to the Bar. He was Deputy District Attorney under Stephen M. White, 1883-84. January 1, 1885, he entered into partnership with J. A. Graves, the firm name being Graves & O'Melveny. In 1888 this became Graves, O'Melveny & Shankland, continuing in that form until 1904. From 1905 to 1907 the firm was O'Melveny & Stevens, when it became O'Melveny, Stevens & Millikin, so continuing to date.

Throughout his entire professional life, Mr. O'Melveny has made a specialty of corporation law, dealing particularly with the more intricate and involved questions which arise in corporation practice. In recent years he has rarely appeared in court, though continually occupied with legal matters of the first importance. He has also had entrusted to him the control of the financial affairs of many of his clients to an unusual degree, and at this time it is probably far within the truth to say that the value of the trust properties under his absolute control and management far exceeds those so handled by any Trust Company in Los Angeles.

His exacting professional duties have not prevented him from interesting himself effectively in the public service. He has been three times on the Library Board, and is now one of the Library Directors. He was Chairman of the Civil Service Commission in 1903, the first year it was established.

Perhaps the most noticeable personal characteristic of Mr. O'Melveny is the combination of intense idealism with hard common sense. Art and music appeal to him strongly, but nature more strongly yet, so that, as the writer has heard him say, "Alone on the desert or in the mountains, I feel as I think an expert musician must when a great symphony is being greatly produced."

Mr. O'Melveny is Vice-President and General Counsel of the Los Angeles Trust Company, and director in the Farmers and Merchants Bank, Securities Savings Bank, the Azusa Ice and Cold Storage Company, the Industrial Realty Company, and many other corporations. He is a member of the American Institute of Archæology, Southwest Society; the California Club, and the Sunset Club.

PATTERSON, WILSON CAMPBELL, Banker, was born near Greenfield, Ohio, January 10, 1845, on the farm of his father, Robert D., his mother being Margaret Hollyday. He married Virginia Monette Moore at Chillicothe, Ohio, January 8, 1874. They have two children—Ada, now Mrs. Harry R. Callender of Los Angeles, and Hazel, now Mrs. John Stuart.

Mr. Patterson's early education was in the local district school, and at fifteen he entered Salem Academy at South Salem, Ohio, being a class-mate of Governor Foraker. His course of study was interrupted by his volunteering at eighteen for service in the Civil War. He served as a member of Company "A," First Ohio Heavy Artillery, from July 4, 1863, to the close of the war. He then re-entered Salem Academy, but soon left it to earn his living, first teaching school for three months, then acting as clerk from 1866-68 in the offices of the County Treasurer, County Clerk and Probate Judge of Chillicothe, Ohio. In 1869 he became bookkeeper for a wholesale grocery firm in the same city, and remained with them for nineteen years, until impaired health compelled him to come to Los Angeles, January 26, 1888. In that year he entered the firm which subsequently became W. C. Patterson & Company, wholesale produce and commission merchants, of which business he was the head for twelve years. In November, 1898, he was elected President of the Los Angeles National Bank, continuing in that position until October, 1905, when this was consolidated with the First National Bank under the name of the latter institution. Of this he became Vice-President, and so remains. He is also a director of the National Securities Company; President, Empire Securities Company, and Vice-President, Los Angeles Pressed Brick Company; President, West Coast Produce Company, and director, Los Angeles Trust Company, the Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company; Vice-President, the Home Telephone and Telegraph Company, and director, the Security Land and Loan Company. He was for some time President of the Land of Sunshine Publishing Company, which published OUT WEST up to the time that its name was changed from the LAND OF SUNSHINE.

Throughout his adult life Mr. Patterson has taken a most active interest in civic affairs, and has been forced to decline repeated tenders to political positions. Nevertheless, he has given freely of his time and service to the civic welfare, having been at different times President of the Board of Education in Chillicothe, trustee of the Whittier State (Reform) School, member of the California State Board of Charities, and member of the Los Angeles Board of Education. During the struggle for the free harbor at San Pedro he went twice to Washington as representative of the Free Harbor League. He has been President of the Los Angeles Clearing House, and President of the Chamber of Commerce, and has been on all occasions one of the first men to be counted upon in movements for the public welfare. His business activities by themselves sum up a formidable array of work accomplished, and in connection with social and civic accomplishments make a record of which his friends are proud. He is an effective public speaker upon occasion, and has written upon subjects which specially interest him.

W. C. PATTERSON
Portrait by Haussler

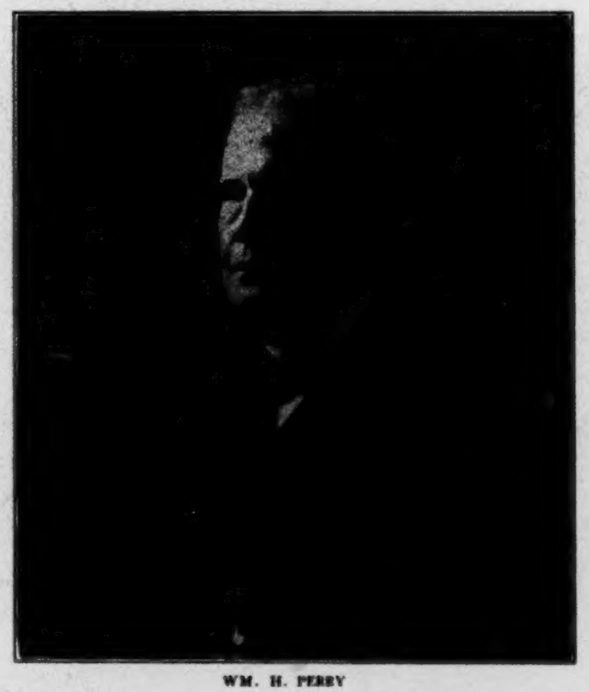
Mr. Patterson is a member of the University Club (President two terms), the Sunset Club, the Union League, the California Club, the Municipal League, the Archæological Institute of America, Southwest Society; a Thirty-second Degree Scottish Rite Mason, Knight Templar, and member of the Mystic Shrine.

NILES PEASE
Portrait by Marceau

PEASE, NILES, Capitalist, was born near Thompsonville, Connecticut, October 13, 1838, his father being Wells Pease, his mother Betsy Pease. His grandfather, Simeon Pease, was a Revolutionary soldier. On March 25, 1860, he married Cornelia Gleason at Thompsonville. They have six children surviving: Grace G., Jessie F., Sherman, Anna, Herbert and Florence.

His first eighteen years were spent on his father's farm, working in summer and attending school in winter. In the spring of 1856 he entered the trade of tinnery, working at this for three years. In 1860 he opened an establishment at Thompsonville to make tinware and sell stoves and heating fixtures, having also a system of wagons selling goods in other parts of the State. Later a line of furniture was added, and in this business Mr. Pease continued for almost twenty-five years at that point. In October, 1884, he sold out and came to Los Angeles, entering into partnership with the Los Angeles Furniture Co. A year later he bought out the interests of his partners. In 1887 the growth of the business compelled him to find larger quarters, and a store was erected for his occupancy. In 1897 the Niles Pease Furniture Company (composed of Mr. Pease and his family) was incorporated, and another move was necessary to still larger quarters. In December, 1904, the family sold its entire interests in this business, soon afterward incorporating the Niles Pease Investment Company, which erected the eight-story reinforced-concrete building now occupied by Pease Bros. Furniture Company. Outside of the furniture and carpet business, which for many years demanded his most active attention, Mr. Pease has been largely interested in other business enterprises, and withal has devoted no small amount of time and attention to civic and public affairs. In 1876 he was elected as representative in the Connecticut Legislature, and in 1906, at the urgent insistence of many representative citizens, he accepted the Non-Partisan nomination as Councilman from the Fourth Ward, receiving later the Republican nomination in convention. He was unanimously chosen as President of the Council, which position he still occupies. He was for four consecutive years, ending January 1, 1906, President of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, and for some years director in the Chamber of Commerce. He is now director of the Central Bank, Park Bank, and Provident Building and Loan Association. He is a Knight Templar, 32° Mason, and member of the California, Union League, and City Clubs, Municipal League, and many other organizations. His church affiliations are Unitarian, and he is a lifelong Republican.

Both as business man, as citizen and as friend, Mr. Pease stands among the first in the opinion of his community.



WM. H. PERRY

PERRY, WILLIAM HAYES, deceased, was born at Newark, Ohio, October 7, 1832. He was the son of John and Ann Perry. He married Elizabeth Dalton in 1858 at Los Angeles. The children, of whom there are three, are: Mrs. Charles M. Wood, Mrs. E. P. Johnson, Jr., and Charles Frederick Perry.

After receiving his education in the public schools of Newark, Ohio, Mr. Perry, as yet a boy, was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker and turner, whose trade he learned and started to follow in Newark. He gave it up there in 1853 and came to California. After a trip across the plains, involving all the hardships and dangers of those days, he arrived in Los Angeles in February of 1854. Mr. Perry arrived here with little or no capital, but it was only a short time until, through working at his trade, he was able to open the first furniture store in Los Angeles. His stock consisted first of goods of his own manufacture, but there were added to it gradually goods which he had sent here from San Francisco. His business prospered, and in 1856 he took in a partner, one Brady, whom Wallace Woodworth bought out in 1858. This partnership continued for the next twenty-five years, or until Mr. Woodworth's death in 1883, under the firm name of Perry & Woodworth.

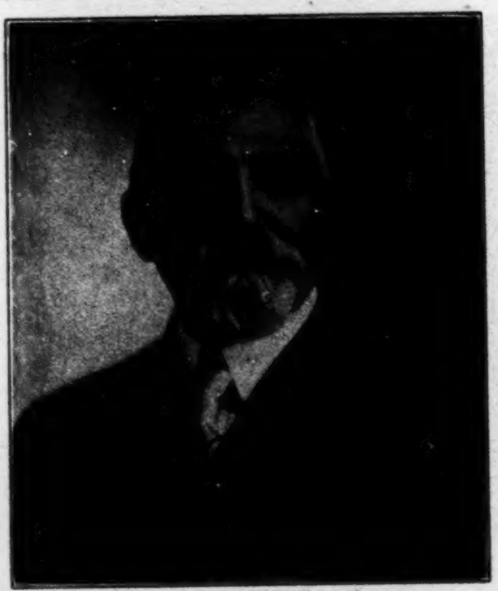
In 1865 Mr. Perry obtained a franchise from the city of Los Angeles to light the city with gas, and organized the first gas company, the Los Angeles Gas Company, in which he filled the office of General Manager for five years, when he sold the company to the present corporation.

In 1873 he went into the lumber and building supply business in a very large way, the first organization being incorporated as the W. H. Perry Lumber and Mill Company. This was followed by the organization of the Los Angeles & Humboldt Lumber Company at San Pedro, the Pioneer Lumber and Mill Company at Colton, and the Los Angeles Storage Commission and Lumber Company. He set up the first steam engine in Los Angeles.

In 1879 Mr. Perry was elected President and Manager of the Los Angeles City Water Company, which at the time was heavily involved, but under his management it was soon put on a sound basis. He held this office for a period of twenty-five years.

The principal offices held by him in his latter days were: President, W. H. Perry Lumber and Mill Company; President, Pioneer Lumber and Mill Company; President, Los Angeles City Water Company; President, Crystal Springs Water Company. He was a stockholder in and closely identified with many other sound interests.

Mr. Perry was looked up to as one of the sound, conservative business men of the Southwest. He could be counted on at all times to give his services and financial aid in behalf of the public welfare. He was public-spirited, charitable and generous. He died October 29, 1906.



A. E. POMEROY

Portrait by Marceau

POMEROY, ABRAM EHLE, Real Estate Dealer and Banker, was born at Clinton, Michigan. His father was Charles W. Pomeroy, and his mother Permelia Valentine, both natives of New York. He married Florence A. Wilcox at San José, December 6, 1871. There is one son, Walter V.

Mr. Pomeroy's parents left Michigan while he was quite young, locating in Indiana, where they remained for a short time. In 1853 they moved to California, taking up their home in Santa Clara County. At San José he attended the public schools until he qualified to enter the University of the Pacific at San José, from which he graduated in 1863. Shortly after his graduation he was appointed to the position of Deputy in the Santa Clara County Clerk's office, and later was made County Clerk, filling that office for one term. Upon leaving the County Clerkship he entered the hardware and grocery business, and later was elected cashier of the San José Savings Bank. While in this position his attention was attracted to Los Angeles, in which he foresaw a great future city, and he became so convinced of this fact that in 1881 he moved to this city, taking up his residence here and engaging in the real estate business, in which he has been one of the substantial moving spirits ever since. He has laid out several town-sites on which are today thriving and prosperous towns. Among these are Puente, Gardena, Alhambra and Long Beach. He laid out the Temecula and San Jacinto ranches, and had a large interest in the Burbank and Providence ranches, on which the town of Burbank now stands. The Iowa tract of San Bernardino was the result of his efforts. He was also active in the development of Hermosa and Sunset Beaches. Mr. Pomeroy was one of the organizers of the old Union Savings Bank of this city, now the German-American Savings Bank. He is Vice-President of the State Mutual Building and Loan Association, and a director in a number of financial institutions. His property holdings are large and are constantly being improved by him.

In educational departments of Southern California, Mr. Pomeroy has freely contributed his valuable services. For three years he was President of the Board of Education, for eight years one of the trustees of the State Normal School, and is today an active trustee of the University of Southern California. He is an active churchman. He is a member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He is a charter member of both the California Club and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the University Club, Union League Club, City Club, and the Church Federation Club.

He is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason.

POTTENGER, FRANCIS MARION, Physician, was born at Sater, Hamilton County, Ohio, September 27, 1869. He is the son of Thomas Pottenger and Hannah Ellen Sater, a direct descendant of Cromwell. He was twice married, first April 5, 1894, to Carrie Buntner, at Germantown, Ohio. His second marriage was to Adelaide G. Babbitt at Sacramento, Cal., August 29, 1900. They have three children—Francis Marion, born May 29, 1901; Robert Thomas, born August 3, 1904, and Adelaide Marie, born January 15, 1908.

DR. F. M. POTTENGER
Portrait by Steckel

Dr. Pottenger was educated in the public schools of Sater, Ohio, until 1886, when he attended the Preparatory Department of Otterbein University, 1886-1888; Collegiate Department 1888-1892, graduating with degree of Ph. B. (In 1897 this institution conferred the degree of Ph. M., and in 1905 the degree of A. M.) He attended the Medical College of Ohio in 1892-1893, and the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1893-1894, receiving the degree of M. D. He took the following postgraduate courses: Europe, 1894; New York, 1900; Europe, 1905; Europe, 1907; Europe, 1909.

In 1894-95 Dr. Pottenger practiced general medicine in Norwood, Ohio, and during the same period he was assistant to the Chair of Surgery in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and also assistant surgeon in the Cincinnati Free Hospital for Women. In 1895 he removed to California, taking up his residence at Monrovia, where he practiced general medicine from September, 1895, to February, 1897. He was out of practice from that date to January, 1899, when he again took up general practice in Monrovia, continuing up to and during 1901. In October, 1901, he began practicing as a specialist in diseases of the lungs and throat, being the first physician on the Western coast to confine himself to this specialty. He founded the Pottenger Sanatorium for Diseases of the Lungs and Throat, which was opened in December, 1903. On March 10, 1904, the institution was incorporated as the Pottenger Sanatorium Co., as which it has continued to the present time.

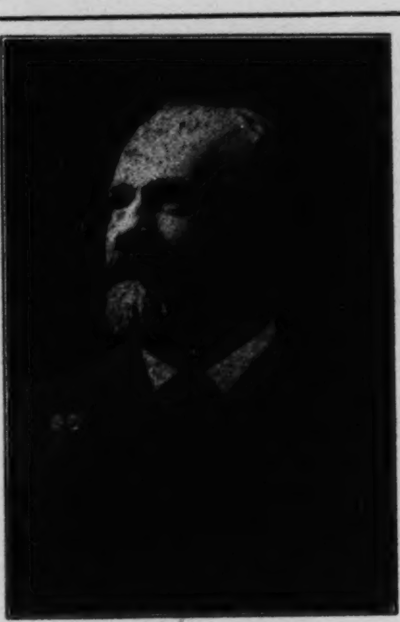
In December, 1902, he was instrumental in founding the Southern California Anti-Tuberculosis League, the first society in the West whose object was the prevention of tuberculosis. He served as President of this organization until April, 1906. He also aided in establishing (August, 1907) a helping station for indigent consumptives in Los Angeles, and was made chief of the medical staff.

Dr. Pottenger is a member of the Am. Med. Assn.; Am. Therapeutic Soc.; Am. Climatological Assn.; Miss. Valley Med. Assn.; Nat. Assn. for Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis; Nat Sanatorium Assn.; Cal. State Med. Soc.; L. A. County Med. Assn.; L. A. Clinical and Pathological Soc.; So. Cal. Med. Assn.; honorary member of medical societies in Arizona, St. Louis (Mo.), and Portland (Ore.); fellow, Am. Academy of Medicine, and Asst. Editor "So. Cal. Practitioner" since 1902.

Dr. Pottenger is author of "The Diagnosis and Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis," published by William Wood & Co., New York, March, 1908, and of many papers of record, mostly on the subject of tuberculosis.

In addition to his Los Angeles offices, he maintains offices at the Pottenger Sanatorium at Monrovia, where he resides. During 1899-1900 he was a member of the Board of Trustees of Monrovia. He is President and Medical Director of the Pottenger Sanatorium Co., and a director of the American National Bank of Monrovia. Of clubs and associations he is a member of the University Club (Los Angeles), Archæological Institute of America (Southwest Society), American Academy of Political and Social Sciences.

RINDGE, FREDERICK HASTINGS (deceased) was born at Cambridge, Mass., December 21, 1857. He was the son of Samuel Baker Rindge, a merchant and manufacturer of Cambridge, and Clarissa Harrington. He was a direct descendant of the following makers of history: Daniel Rindge, Commander of the Ipswich troops against the Narragansett Indians, resulting in the overthrow of King Philip; Robert Kinsman, who represented Ipswich in the General Court of Massachusetts for many years; Captain Daniel Harrington, a hero of Concord and Lexington, and Samuel Baker, one of the Minute Men who marched to the relief of Lexington, April 19, 1775. On May 27, 1887, Mr. Rindge married Rhoda May Knight of Trenton, Mich. There are three children: Samuel Knight, Frederick Hastings, and Rhoda Agatha.



FREDERICK H. RINDGE
Portrait by Haussler

Mr. Rindge attended the schools of Cambridge and Boston, receiving his final preparation for college under Dr. James Laurance Laughlin, entering Harvard College in 1875. He was forced through ill health to leave college during his last year, but several years later he had the honor of having conferred upon him the degree A. B.

Before entering college Mr. Rindge had traveled considerably for the benefit of his health, and in 1870 he visited California. After leaving college he was called upon to assume the management of his father's large interests, which he conducted for a number of years. In 1880 he again visited California in search of health, and returned to New England with renewed strength.

In testimonial of his regard for his native town, Mr. Rindge did much worthy work. Among the most important in that line was the erection by him of an imposing City Hall, and later a handsome Public Library, both of which, together with spacious grounds, he presented to the city, and crowned those gifts by donating a large plat of ground as a site for the Cambridge English High School and the Cambridge Latin School, and another large tract of land upon which he erected the Rindge Manual Training School, which was conducted at his expense for ten years, then turned over to the city of Cambridge. This was the first institution of the kind in Massachusetts. In Salem he founded and endowed the Children's Island Sanitarium.

In 1887 he came to California to make it his permanent home, and soon decided upon the vicinity of Los Angeles as the locality for that purpose. One of his first investments here was the purchase of the historic Rancho Topanga Malibu, a tract of many thousand acres extending along the Pacific coast northwest of Santa Monica. The original property was a Spanish land grant made to José B. Tapia in 1804. To this Mr. Rindge added many other tracts, until he owned a strip of land extending along the sea coast for twenty-four miles. He built here a home, the "Ranch House," which was perfect in its adaptation to the environment, and in which he spent some of his happiest years. A book which he wrote, "Happy Days in Southern California," gives a most graphic account of his mountain home. He also had a beautiful seaside residence at Santa Monica, overlooking Santa Monica Bay, and a townhouse in Los Angeles.

He soon became identified with many business enterprises tending to upbuild both the city and surrounding country. While of a most conservative mind, he saw the great possibilities of Southern California and realized that the real development work had scarcely begun. Life insurance, banks, ranches, manufacturing concerns, power-plants, water systems, transportation enterprises, all of these and more received the aid of his varied business activities.

Among the most important of his work was the organization of the Conservative Life Insurance Co. of Los Angeles, now the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co. He was President of this company from its organization until his death. This was not merely an honorary or nominal office, but he was the actual head of the corporation, and to his initiative and persistent energy is due a large part of the success achieved by the company.

He owned the Rindge Block, and later the Conservative Life Building was erected by him and the Insurance Company, jointly. Through his activity as President of the Maclay Rancho & Water Co., he was the leading spirit in opening for settlement thousands of acres in the San Fernando Valley. As President and principal owner of the Middle River Canal and Navigation Company, and the Rindge Navigation and Canal Company, he was instrumental in starting an enterprise which is reclaiming thousands of acres of peat and tule lands near Stockton.

As a relaxation from his business life, Mr. Rindge gave much attention to scientific research and the study of early history of America and California. He was a member of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, and of the Archæological Institute of America. His collection of aboriginal arts was of such value that he was induced to place them in the loan exhibit of the Peabody Museum at Harvard College and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. He gathered a vast amount of material bearing on Pacific Coast archæology, and his collection of memorials of California history was unequaled among private collections.

He was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, and also of the Sons of the Revolution. He was unanimously elected the first President of the Harvard Club of Southern California, and at the time President Roosevelt was expected to visit Los Angeles, Mr. Rindge, who had been his friend and associate at Harvard, was re-elected the second term in order that he could officially conduct the entertainments planned for the President.

A few months before his death Mr. Rindge was elected President of the Los Angeles Young Men's Christian Association—a work very dear to him and in vital harmony with the deepest interests of his life. His plans for aiding in the upbuilding of this institution were far-reaching, but were unfortunately cut short by his untimely summons.

Mr. Rindge died August 29, 1905, and California lost a citizen whose qualities of modesty, magnanimity and broad scope of intellect endeared him to all who knew him, and whose work did much toward the making of Los Angeles. The extent of his benefactions will never be known.

NEWBY, NATHAN, Lawyer, was born near Hertford, North Carolina, September 30, 1868. His father was Nathan Newby, his mother Frances Catharine McMullan. He married Lucy Pearl Putnam, March 20, 1901, at Los Angeles. There are five children—Nathan Putnam, John Herbert, Paul Duncan, Charles Ryland, and Ellen Catharine.

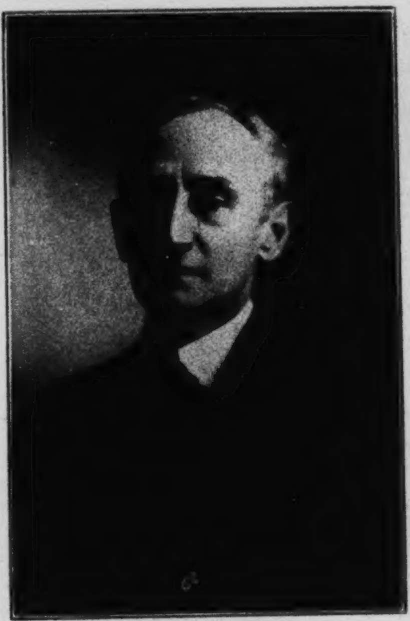
Mr. Newby attended the public schools and Academy of Hertford, after which he took a law course at the University of Virginia, taking the degree B. L., June 27, 1888.

In 1889 he started practice at Bryson City, North Carolina, first alone, then in partnership with A. M. Fry. In 1895 he came to Los Angeles, and shortly after went into partnership with Johnston Jones, as Jones & Newby. Later F. W. Goodbody was admitted to the firm, which after two years dissolved by mutual consent. After successive partnerships with J. C. Brown and R. H. Barnwell, Mr. Newby became associated in 1901 with L. H. Valentine, and the practice has been continued to date under the well known firm name of Valentine & Newby.

NATHAN NEWBY

Mr. Newby's reputation at the Bar is to him secondary to the reputation he desires to maintain as a citizen.

He is Chairman of the Civic Righteousness Committee of the Church Federation of Los Angeles, and a member of the Executive Committee. He is President, Federation Club; member, City Club; charter member, Municipal League; member, Non-Partisan City Central Committee; member, Municipal Waterways Association; President, Alumni Association, University of Virginia; member, Board of Trustees, Law School, University of Southern California; member, Central Committee, College Men of Southern California; and Conference Leader, Laymen's Missionary Movement of the M. E. Church, South, of the Los Angeles Conference.



WILLOUGHBY RODMAN
Portrait by Marceau

MRS. WILLOUGHBY RODMAN
Portrait by Marceau

RODMAN, WILLOUGHBY and ARABELLA PAGE were married August 3, 1892, at Memphis, Tenn.; they have two children—Thomas Clifford and Willoughby Page.

RODMAN, WILLOUGHBY, Attorney-at-Law, was born at Newcastle, Henry County, Kentucky, December 28, 1859, his father being Thomas Rodman, and his mother Julia Elizabeth Willoughby.

His early education was in the public schools and the Kentucky Eclectic Inst., Frankfort, Ky., and the University of Rochester, N. Y. In 1880 he entered the Law School of the University of Kentucky, graduating in 1882.

In May, 1882, he was admitted to the Bar by the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, practicing in that State till 1887. In September, 1887, he came to Los Angeles, and was admitted to the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, October, 1887; later to the Supreme Court of California and to the U. S. Circuit and Dist. Courts. In 1895 Mr. Rodman became a member of the law firm of Gardiner, Harris & Rodman, which became Gardiner, Gooding & Rodman in 1898, then Gardiner & Rodman until 1900, since when he has practiced alone.

Mr. Rodman has done much legal and descriptive writing, perhaps the most important in the former line being his "History of Bench and Bar of Southern California," issued this year. He collaborated with W. M. Chambers and Elizabeth Kenney in the compilation of "Laws of California Relating to Women and Children." Aside from many authoritative articles on legal subjects, he has written a number of magazine articles, some of which on mountaineering subjects have appeared in OUT WEST.

He was a Director of the Los Angeles Public Library from 1904 to 1909.

He is a member of the University Club, Sunset Club, and Sierra Club.

RODMAN, ARABELLA PAGE, leader in, and advocate of, organizations for the civic betterment of conditions for children and other public and semi-public philanthropic movements, is a native of Memphis, Tenn., and the daughter of John Clifford Page and Ann Arabella Page. She graduated from St. Mary's School, Memphis, Tenn., in June, 1885.

Prior to the biennial meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs held in Los Angeles in May, 1902, Mrs. Rodman's civic activity had been confined to work in connection with the public schools, she having been instrumental in causing the collection of a fund for the purchase of pictures, statues, etc., for school rooms. The result of this meeting was not only to stimulate general work among these clubs, but to suggest opportunities and methods for specific practical work. Soon after the convention, and as its direct result, the Out-Door Art League of the American Civic Association was organized. Of this Mrs. Rodman has been a member from the start. She was President of the Los Angeles Civic Association in 1904, and is still Vice-President. She was for three years District Chairman of Civics of the Federated Clubs, and is now State Chairman. She has addressed many district and State conventions on civic subjects, and has delivered lectures in numerous cities.

Among the accomplishments to the credit of the Civic Association are: The setting apart of "Arbor Day," on which trees are planted in all parts of the city; the appointment of a City Forester, with authority over the planting, care and preservation of trees on city streets; the decoration and improvement of school rooms and school grounds, and the appointment of a City Billboard Inspector.

Professor Charles Zeublein of Chicago delivered in Los Angeles a course of lectures on civics under the auspices of the Civic Association, from which promptly resulted the employment of a distinguished landscape architect to prepare and submit a plan for the beautification of the city, and the appointment of a Housing Commission.

Mrs. Rodman's greatest efforts have been given to the establishment of city playgrounds. She has been President of the Playground Commission since its organization, and has had direct supervision of its work. Eleven playgrounds have been established and equipped with gymnasiums and apparatus for games, some of them having complete and elaborate outfits, with baths and dressing-rooms. In some of them are branches of the Public Library. The immediate result of the public playgrounds has been a great decrease in the number of juvenile arrests and the noticeable improvement in the general morale of Los Angeles youth.

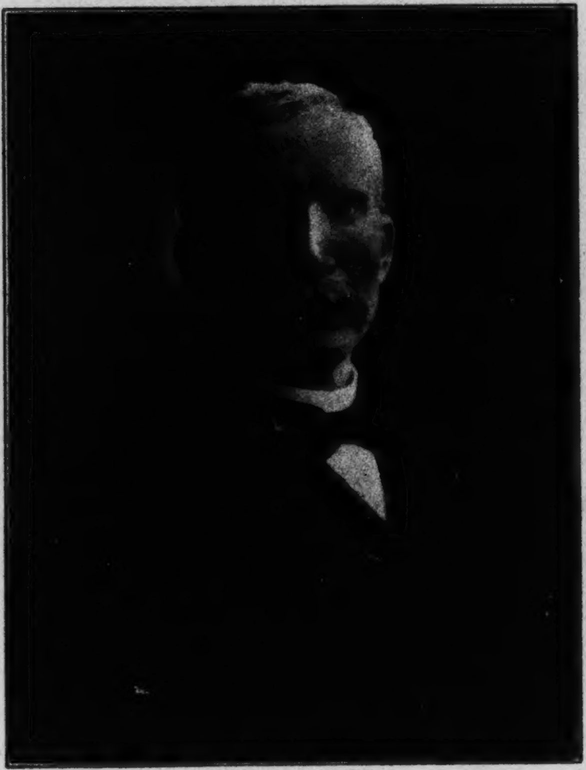
In addition to the organizations already named, Mrs. Rodman is a Director in the Legal Aid Society, member of the Parents and Teachers' Association, and the Juvenile Court Association, and member of the Friday Morning Club and Sierra Club. To the varied forms of activity for municipal betterment indicated, Mrs. Rodman has given her time and energy without stint, and her work has been of vital importance to the making of Los Angeles.

NEUNER, MARTIN C., President of the Neuner Company, was born at Elizabeth, New Jersey, July 22, 1865, his father being Nicholas Neuner, and his mother Mary Darlinger. At an early age he removed to St. Louis, and there attended the public schools. He married Jennie Edith Hinton in Los Angeles, August 12, 1891, and from this union have resulted two children—Clarence Martin and Barbara Jennie.

At the early age of twelve he went to work as office-boy in a millinery store, but soon entered the employ of a large blank-book manufacturing house, where he learned the trade of paper-ruling and bookbinding. In 1887 he came to Los Angeles, going into the bookbinding business with his brother under the firm name of the Thomas J. Neuner Company, in a small room on a fourth floor. Several changes of firm ownership and name followed corresponding to increased business, and in 1906 Mr. Neuner became President of the Neuner Company—the most completely equipped publishing, stationery and office-furniture house in Southern California. The growth from the little bookbinding firm to the establishment with 50,000 square feet of floor space, which can turn out, for example, the most elaborate color-printing, has been very striking. Mr. Neuner is besides President of the Neuner Specialty Book Company, organized in 1903, which owns the patents on his own inventions, covering loose-leaf record-books of all kinds; and is the President of the Reinforced Paper Company, controlling the patents for other important inventions of his.

M. C. NEUNER
Portrait by Marceau

He is a Thirty-second Degree Mason, being Past Master of Hollenbeck Lodge No. 319, Los Angeles; a "Shriner," and an Elk. He is a member of the Union League Club.



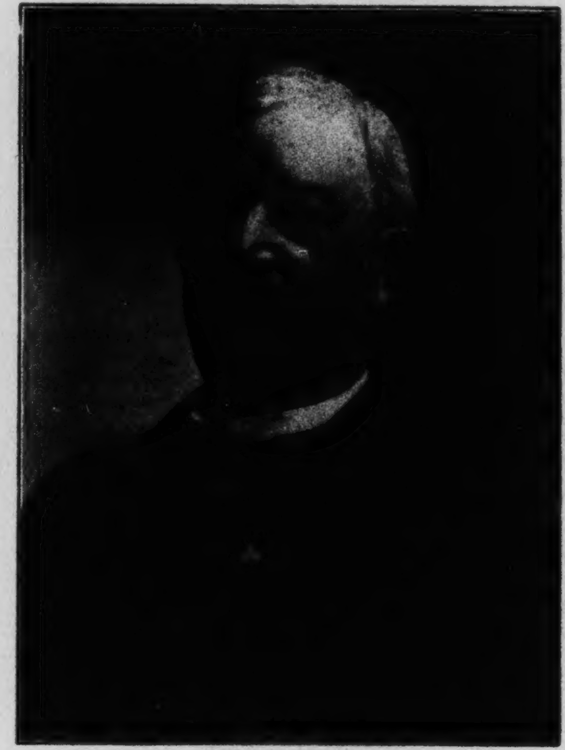
EDWIN W. SARGENT
Portrait by Steckel

SARGENT, EDWIN W., Attorney and Counselor, and Vice-President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of Los Angeles, was born at Oregon, Dane County, Wisconsin, August 15, 1848. His father was Croyden Sargent, and his mother Lucy W. Hutchinson. At Sterling, Illinois, August 30, 1876, he married Ella Barr. They have one daughter, Lillian.

During the years 1867 to 1870 Mr. Sargent attended the State University, Madison, Wisconsin, and in 1871 entered the State University at Iowa City, Iowa, and attended the Law Department of that institution, graduating in 1874 with the degree B. L.

Mr. Sargent, after his graduation, immediately began practicing law at Denison, Iowa, where he remained from 1874 to 1879, when he removed to Atchison, Kansas, where he practiced till 1886. In 1886 he removed to Los Angeles. At that time land titles were given without any guarantee, so he started the organization and was chief promoter of the Los Angeles Abstract Company in 1887, which Company took in such concerns as might be classed as competitors. In 1894 a reorganization was effected which resulted in the present Title Insurance and Trust Company. In 1895 he resigned from that Company and organized the present Title Guarantee and Trust Company, of which he is Vice-President. Mr. Sargent, by his masterly work in promoting and organizing the title and trust companies, has very truly become known as the father of that business in Southern California.

He is a member of the Jonathan Club and is a Shriner.



JAMES D. SCHUYLER

Portrait by Marceau

SCHUYLER, JAMES DIX, Consulting Hydraulic Engineer, was born at Ithaca, N. Y., May 11, 1848. He was the son of Philip Church Schuyler and Lucy M. Dix. He married Mary Ingalls Tuliper, July 25, 1889, at San Diego, California.

He was educated at Friends College, Union Springs, N. Y.

Mr. Schuyler began his engineering career in 1869, on locating the western end of the Kansas Pacific Railway, in the days when it was necessary to fight the Indians as well as combat the elements of nature in a wild country. Many thrilling adventures and hairbreadth escapes resulted, and in one battle he was seriously wounded. In 1870 he became Resident Engineer at Denver for that road, and in 1871 held a similar position with the Denver & Boulder Valley Railway. In 1872 he became connected with the Denver & Rio Grande Railway as engineer on exploration and location surveys, and resigned to take extensive contracts for grading, upon which he was occupied until he removed to California in June,

cupied until he removed to California in June,

1873, taking a position as Assistant Engineer on the North Pacific Coast Railway. After a year at this employment he was appointed Chief Engineer for the Stockton & Ione Railway. From 1878 to 1882 he was assistant to the State Engineer of California in charge of irrigation investigations. In 1882-83 he was Chief Engineer and General Superintendent of the Sinaloa & Durango Railway in Mexico, returning to California in 1883 to avoid yellow fever. During 1884-85 he built a section of the San Francisco sea-wall as one of a firm of contractors and the engineer in charge, and in 1886 had charge of construction of sewers and street-grading in San Francisco. In 1887-88 he designed and built the famous Sweetwater Dam near San Diego. In 1889 he was City Engineer of San Diego, and subsequently Commissioner of Public Works. In the same year he visited the Hawaiian Islands to report on the development of water for irrigating sugar-cane on the Ewa Plantation, which became noted as one of the most successful in the world. In 1890-91 he designed and supervised the building of the Hemet Dam in Riverside County, California, the highest masonry structure in the State. During subsequent years Mr. Schuyler devoted special attention to hydraulic engineering in general, designing and building water-works in many cities and towns, including Denver, Colorado, Portland, Oregon, and numerous others.. In 1903-04-05 he was Consulting Engineer for the building of the great dam on Snake River at the head of the Twin Falls Canal, probably the largest irrigation system in America, and held a similar relation to the American Beet Sugar Co. in California and Colorado during a period of nine years of irrigation and water-supply development. In the course of his long practice he has been called upon to act in an advisory capacity for a very large number of irrigation projects, power development projects and domestic water-supply works throughout Western America, and in the midst of his other activities he made such a specialty of the constructing of dams by the interesting and novel process of hydraulic sluicing as to have become a recognized authority among engineers the world over on that subject. One of his first works of this type was the Lake Frances Dam, built for the Bay Counties Power Co. in Yuba County, California.

As Consulting Engineer of the Great Western Power Co. of California, he was foremost in pointing out the rare possibilities of a project which has since become the largest power development in the State.

Much of his time has been engaged in planning and building extensive works for power and irrigation in Mexico, Hawaii, Japan, Brazil, and throughout the Western States of America.

In 1907 Mr. Schuyler was a member of a board of three Consulting Engineers selected to report on the plans for the Los Angeles Aqueduct, bringing water from Owens River, a distance of some 250 miles. Changes in location of the aqueduct which were suggested by him and subsequently adopted at the recommendation of the Board, resulted in a saving of some 25 miles of heavy construction which would have cost several millions. This is generally regarded as the most distinguished service he has accomplished for the public, a service meeting with fullest recognition by those familiar with the facts.

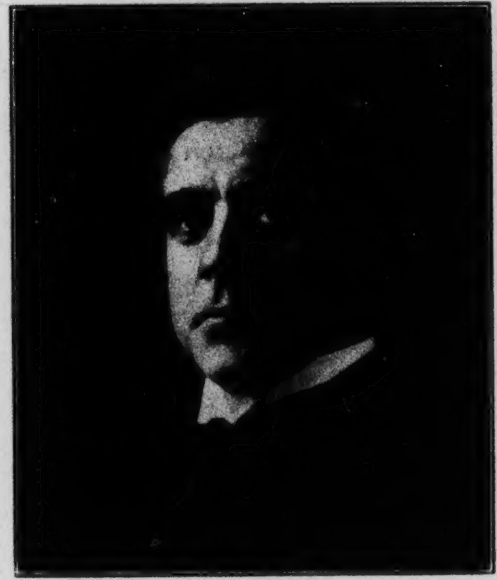
He was Consulting Engineer to Waialua Plantation, Hawaii, on the construction of the highest dam on the Islands, chiefly built by sluicing; was also Consulting Engineer for the Territorial Government of Hawaii on Nuuanu Dam, Honolulu, and for the U. S. Indian Bureau on the building of Zuñi Dam, New Mexico. He was Consulting Engineer for British Columbia Electric Railway Co. and Vancouver Power Co. on dam construction, the reclamation of swamp lands, etc.

Mr. Schuyler was appointed in January, 1909, by President Roosevelt to accompany President-elect Taft to Panama as one of seven engineers to report on the Canal plans, the Gatun Dam, etc The unanimous report of this Board was in favor of carrying out the plan adopted by Congress for a lock-canal, but recommended a modification of the height and slopes of the Gatun Dam, lowering it by twenty feet.

Of learned and technical societies, Mr. Schuyler is Past Vice-President of the American Society of Civil Engineers; member, Institution of Civil Engineers of London, England; member, Technical Society of Pacific Coast; member, Engineers and Architects Association of Southern California; member, Franklin Institute; member, American Geographical Society. He is the author of "Reservoirs for Irrigation, Water Power and Domestic Water Supply," a work on dams, of 600 quarto pages, published by John Wiley & Sons, 1908 (Revised and Enlarged). This is a standard work on this subject, being the especial authority on the use of sluicing in dam construction. Also author of numerous contributions to Engineering Societies, two of which won the Thomas Fitch Rowland Prize in the American Society of Civil Engineers. He has written various reports for the U. S. Geological Survey, published at different times in the public documents, as well as sundry reports on irrigation for the State of California.

He is a charter member of the California Club of Los Angeles, and a member of the Union League Club of Los Angeles. He came to California in 1873 from Colorado, and took up his permanent residence in Los Angeles in 1893.

He is counted one of the foremost engineers in the world.



JOSEPH SCOTT

Portrait by Steckel

SCOTT, JOSEPH, Attorney-at-Law, was born at Penrith, County of Cumberland, England, July 16, 1867. He was the son of Joseph Scott and Mary Donnelly. He married Bertha Roth, June 6, 1898, at Los Angeles, as a result of which union there are seven children—Joseph, Jr., Mary D., Alphonso C., George, Cuthbert, John Patrick and Helen.

Mr. Scott's early life was spent in England, where he acquired his education, entering St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, Durham, England, at the age of thirteen, completing the full classical course which ended July, 1888. While a student at Ushaw, he matriculated in London University in June, 1887, in the honors division, being a gold medalist of his class.

On May 15, 1889, Mr. Scott landed in New York from England, where he took up journalistic work, which progressed in a desultory way, producing but little or no remuneration. It was during this period that his substantial qualities asserted themselves. Lacking funds and friends in New York City is a condition anything but encouraging and is bound to bring to the surface the predominating qualities of one's make-up. It was this situation that Joseph Scott, educated and unused to physical labor, faced during the latter part of 1889, when he heroically took shifting employment at the hardest kind of manual labor. While thus retaining his independence, he was casting about for more fitting employment, which came in 1890 from St. Bonaventure's College at Allegany, N. Y., which accepted his application for the position of Senior Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature, which he held until 1893, when he resigned to come to California, where he took up the study of law.

On June 30, 1893, Joseph Scott arrived in Los Angeles, and on that date Los Angeles received a man destined to become one of the most worthy citizens. He took up the study of law in the offices of Anderson & Anderson, and was admitted to the Bar in April, 1894. Through his great ability, broad personality and public-spirited sentiments, he was soon called upon to serve the city in helping to direct her civic affairs. In educational circles Mr. Scott has been a leading and most progressive factor as President of the Board of Education.

He is a fluent and easy public speaker, and his addresses are marked for their sound sense dashed with native wit.

Aside from his legal affairs, his business interests are many, but in almost every case are in lines of a productive character. He is Second Vice-President and director of the Chamber of Commerce, director of the Equitable Savings Bank, director of the California Club, Vice-President of the Southwest Museum, member of the Sunset Club, President of the Newman Club, and a member of the Celtic Club.

SEVERANCE, MADAME CAROLINE M. SEYMOUR, was born in Canandaigua, New York, January 12, 1820, her father being Orson Seymour, a bank cashier and a man of the highest repute, her mother Caroline Maria Clarke, daughter of Dr. Peter Clarke, surgeon in the army during the war of 1812, and Maria Fischer, a woman of rare executive ability.

MME. CAROLINE M. SEYMOUR SEVERANCE

Madame Severance's father dying when she was five years old, the family lived with the grandparents near Auburn until her marriage; her schooling being in seminaries and private schools. She graduated at the "Ricord Female Seminary," Geneva, New York, in 1836, valedictorian of her class. She married Theodoric C. Severance, then a bank teller in Auburn, N. Y., in 1840. Immediately after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Severance removed to Cleveland, O., where Mr. Severance entered the City Bank; and there their five children were born: Orson Seymour (died in infancy), James Seymour, Julia Long (Burrage), Mark Sibley, and Pierre Clarke (deceased).

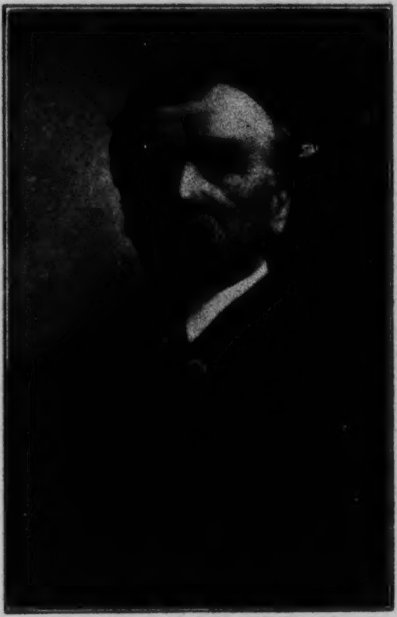
In 1855 they removed to Boston, where they resided until their coming to Los Angeles in 1875. Mr. Severance died in 1892. Madame Severance's first public efforts were in Cleveland in the early 'Fifties, in presiding over and speaking at conventions in the interest of woman's suffrage, in reports and articles for the daily newspapers on that and kindred topics; and in papers and essays read before many bodies. In February, 1868, the "New England Woman's Club" was organized in Boston as a result of Madame Severance's earnest effort, this being the first "Woman's Club" in the United States, followed closely by the Sorosis of New York. She is therefore fairly entitled to the title of "Mother of women's clubs." She continued as President of the New England Woman's Club until the family came to Los Angeles. Here she was the founder in 1878 of the "Woman's Club of Los Angeles," and President during its existence. She was founder also of its successor, the "Friday Morning Club," and its President for some time, having been now for many years its "President Emeritus." This club now numbers over 1,000 members, and is to build its second beautiful home.

In 1878 Madame Severance organized the Los Angeles "Free Kindergarten Association," of which Kate Douglas Wiggin is a graduate, having made her home with the Severances during her training. Madame Severance was also member of the "School Board of Los Angeles" during the term of Mayor Rowan.

In 1878 the preliminary meeting to consider the organization of the "First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles" was held in the Severance library; and the same is true as to the organization of the "Fellowship" in Los Angeles by Rev. B. Fay Mills, in 1903. The first Unitarian minister in the city was Rev. John D. Wells, and with his assistance Madame Severance established the first Neighborhood "Book Club," still in existence. Some years ago a small number of advanced thinkers in Los Angeles organized for regular meetings, choosing the name of "Severance Club" in honor of Madame Severance. The "Friday Morning Club" regularly commemorates her birthday. She has written freely on many subjects, all tending toward the uplift of humanity, and has labored, to the limits of her strength, in every good cause to which her path in life has led. She says that she does not like labels lest they limit progress and alienate friends; but since thinking out the basis of intelligent belief, she has spoken of herself as a "Unitarian plus." In economics she is a Fabian Socialist, or Opportunist. Quoting her own words, she "hails cordially all the steps which lead to the 'Co-operative Commonwealth,' 'the Kingdom of Heaven on earth,' and holds stoutly to the broad creed of true patriotism:

> 'My country is the world—
> All men my brothers—
> To do good my religion.'"

SILENT, CHARLES, Attorney-at-Law, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1843. He married first Emma Daniel at Santa Clara, California, in 1864. She dying in 1870, he married in 1872 Mary C. Tantau. There have been in all five children: Edward D., Fred C. and Elizabeth W., now the wife of Frank J. Thomas, as a result of his first marriage; and Florence and Chester of the second. The sad death of the latter by drowning at Stanford University is fresh in memory.

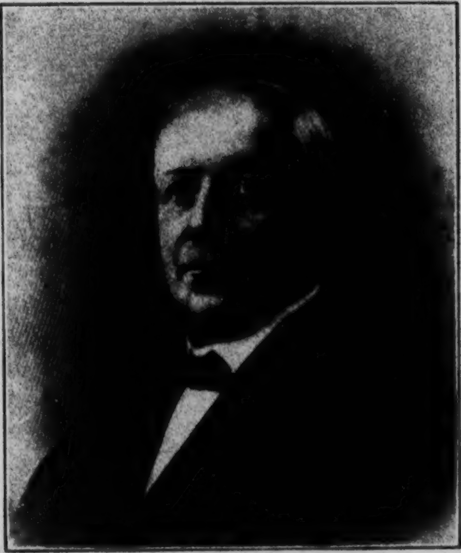


HON. CHARLES SILENT
Portrait by Marceau

His father took part in the Revolution of 1848, and, like many another, was obliged to leave Germany, coming to the United States with his family and settling at Columbus, Ohio. The son came to California on borrowed money, reaching San Francisco from New York via Panama in August, 1856. Even before this he had begun to provide for himself. He found work in Drytown, Amador County, putting in his spare time at study, and attending the public school for three months. At seventeen he won by examination a teacher's certificate of the first class, and in 1862 entered the sophomore class of the University of the Pacific at Santa Clara. The failure of the business firm in which he had invested his savings compelled him to leave college after six months. When in college Governor Stanford commissioned him Second Lieutenant of a military company for war service. The Government refused to send the company East for service, and it declined to enlist in California lest it be sent to guard Indians. After leaving college, young Silent became Principal of the Santa Clara public schools, holding this position until 1866. Meantime he continued his college course by night study, receiving later the degree of A. M. He also read law in spare time, and in 1866 became Deputy in the County Clerk's office at San José. He left there in 1868 and immediately became a member of a leading San José law firm. In 1878 he was appointed one of the Judges in the Supreme Court of Arizona. Soon after, learning of his intention to resign to take up private practice, the Legislature of Arizona increased his salary by $2,000 over that of his two associate Justices. In 1880 he resigned this office and thereafter practiced law in Tucson for three years, then returned to San José on account of his health. In 1885 he came to Los Angeles, and for many years engaged in practice with S. O. Houghton and Alexander Campbell. He has recently retired from active practice, having long been counted as among the leaders of the Bar.

Judge Silent's business activities have been numerous. Among them may be mentioned his securing from the Legislature in 1868 a franchise for the first railroad in Santa Clara County, the road being built the next year. In 1874 he became President of the company which built the narrow-gauge railroad from Santa Cruz through the mountains to Oakland, and the section from Santa Cruz to Fulton, including wharves and street railways at Santa Cruz, was built under his superintendence. In San José he was one of the earliest in the good roads movement, which included among its results the drive to Alum Rock Park and the road to Mount Hamilton.

In Los Angeles, Judge Silent has been actively identified with most of the movements for the city's welfare. Perhaps his most important single service was in 1897, when, with Mr. Frank, he devised and carried out the plan for relieving unemployed men, which resulted in the construction of the beautiful entrance to Elysian Park. This has already been mentioned in the sketch of Mr. Frank. The labor was done under his personal supervision, and Judge Silent neglected his private business to attend to it. Similarly, he now regularly and systematically devotes both money and personal attention to assistance and relief of the Mexican laboring class in and about Los Angeles.



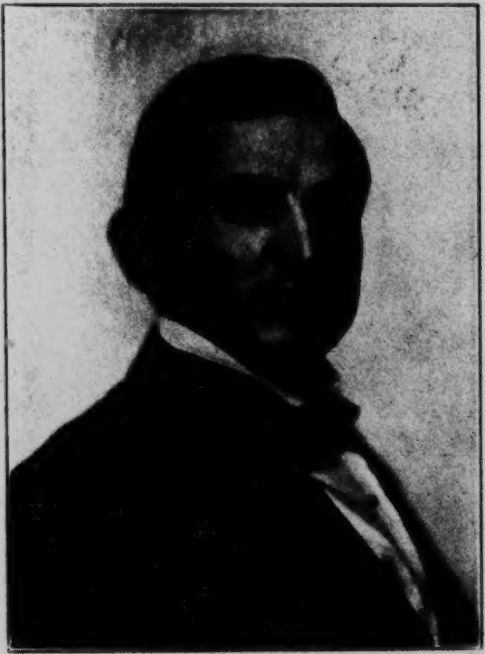
WM. D. STEPHENS

STEPHENS, WILLIAM DENNISON, Merchant and Banker, was born at Eaton, Preble County, Ohio, December 26, 1859, his father being Hon. Martin F. Stephens, his mother Alvira Leibee. He is married and has one daughter.

Mr. Stephens attended the public schools of his native place, graduating from the High School in 1876. Thereafter he taught school for three years, studying law and civil engineering at the same time. From 1879 until 1884 he worked as civil engineer in building various branch lines of railroads in Ohio, Iówa and Louisiana. From 1884 to 1887 he served in the operation of the New Orleans & Gulf Railroad—from local agent through all the offices to Superintendent. In 1887 he came to Los Angeles, and for a time acted as civil engineer here, but soon abandoned this profession to enter the wholesale grocery business with M. A. Newmark & Company. In 1902 he formed a co-partnership with J. E. Carr, and under the firm name of Carr & Stephens remained in the grocery business until 1909.

Mr. Stephens' public services have been of much importance. He was President of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce in 1907. Under his presidency the Chamber of Commerce made the extremely active campaign in behalf of the Owens River water bonds, which resulted in the bond issue of $23,500,000 being carried by a majority of ten to one. He was for years a member of the Chamber of Commerce Harbor Committee, and is now a member of the Consolidation Committee which is working to secure for Los Angeles a great harbor and free access to the sea. He was for a time a member of the Board of Education. He has been five years a Major on the staff of General Wankowski, First Brigade, California National Guard, and served in this capacity at San Francisco during the time just following the earthquake and fire. How strong a place Mr. Stephens has won in the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens was recently shown in his unanimous appointment as Mayor to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the former Mayor, previous to the recall election of March 26, 1909. Such a tribute is rarely offered to a citizen as came when every faction in the city agreed that Mr. Stephens was the right man, and the fact that there was one man on whom all could unite saved the city from possible grave complications.

He [illegible] Vice-President of the American National Bank, to which interest he devotes his principal attention, and is also director in the Park Bank of this city. He is a member of the Archæological Institute of America, Southwest Society; and of the California and Sunset Clubs. Mr. Stephens is a Thirty-third Degree Scottish Rite Mason, and Grand Commander of Knights Templars of the State of California.



MARSHALL STIMSON
Portrait by Marceau

STIMSON, MARSHALL, Attorney-at-Law, is a native of Cambridge, Mass. He was born May 21, 1876. His father was Martin W. Stimson, and his mother Ella C. Marshall. On April 27, 1904, he married Mary Gordon at Azusa, California. There are two children, Gordon and Mary.

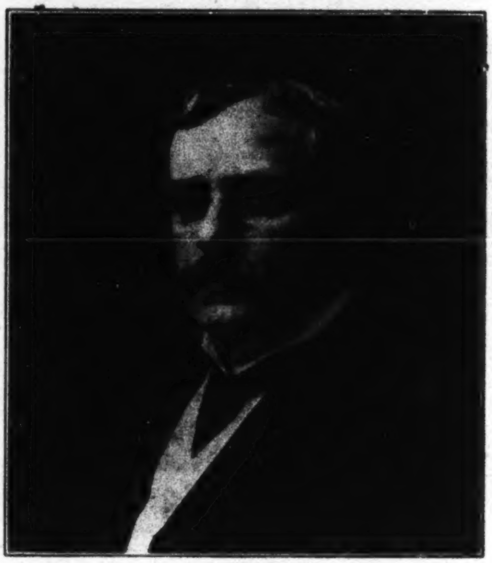
In November, 1887, Mr. Stimson came to Los Angeles from Cambridge, Mass. Here he attended the Grammar schools and graduated from the Los Angeles High School in 1896. From 1896 to 1901 he was a student at Harvard College, the years of 1898 to 1900 being devoted to study in the Law School, in which he was of the class of 1901.

Before entering Harvard, Mr. Stimson started a business career as a clerk in the Union Bank of Savings, but gave it up to attend college and study the profession he had decided upon. After graduating in law he took up practice in Boston, Mass., where he remained 1901-1903. In the latter year he returned to Los Angeles and gave considerable attention to the real estate business until 1905, when he again took up the practice of law, which he has continued to date. He is the head of the firm of Stimson & Whitlock, owners of large ranch properties in Kings and Tulare Counties, California.

Mr. Stimson, who has devoted much time in valuable services to substantial reform movements in State and civic affairs, is non-partisan in municipal, and Republican in State and national, politics. A brief list of his political connections since 1903 follows: Member, Election Committee Non-Partisan School Election, 1903; delegate, Republican City Convention, 1904; member, County Non-Partisan Committee, 1906; candidate, State Assembly, 74th District, 1906; member, Executive Committee Non-Partisan City Campaign, 1906; member, State Executive Committee, Lincoln-Roosevelt Republican League, 1908; delegate, State Republican Convention, 1908; candidate, State Senator, 37th District, 1908. In all these Non-Partisan and Independent movements he has been an active organizer and conspicuous in campaign work.

He was a member of the Board of Governors of the City Club, 1907-08; has been one of the Executive Committee of the Municipal League since 1907; and was a Director of the Chamber of Commerce during 1908, continuing in that position this year.

He is a member of the following clubs: California Club, University Club, Union League Club, City Club (in the organization of which he was active), Westminster Gun Club, and Annandale Country Club.



A. J. WALLACE
Portrait by Marceau

WALLACE, ALBERT J., was born in Wellington County, Canada, February 11, 1853. His vigorous Scotch father was Donald Wallace, a leader in his farming community, and his mother Harriet Lasby. In 1880 he married Serena Healy, sister of Rev. Dr. E. A. Healy of the University of Southern California. She died two years later, and six years thereafter he married Alice S. Clark at Worcester, Massachusetts. Their children are: Kenneth Clark, Donald J., Helen Harriet and Katherine.

Mr. Wallace was educated in Canada at Cobourg Collegiate Institute, and finally Victoria College.

He came to the United States in 1878, locating in North Dakota, where he engaged in merchandising and banking until 1886, when he removed to Pasadena, California. In 1894, his health being poor, he made the trip from San Francisco to London, via Cape Horn, in a sailing vessel, 140 days from port to port. He has also made the trip from San Francisco to New York via Panama.

In 1898 he came to Los Angeles to live. Since that time his more important business activities have had to do with the development of high-class residence property in Los Angeles, the oil industry, and the reclamation and development of the rich San Joaquin delta lands. He was the chief factor in developing West Adams Heights in 1901—the first high-class tract in that section of the city—at a cost approximating $100,000. He is Vice-President of the Rindge Land & Navigation Co., the Holland Land & Water Co., and the Empire Construction Co., handling some 40,000 acres of the richest land in the State, near Stockton, and operating half a dozen dredgers. He is an officer of the Traders' Oil Co. and other producing oil companies; and one of the organizers and President of the Exchange National Bank of Long Beach.

"All business" in business affairs, Mr. Wallace's more vital interests lie in other directions. He has been since 1894 a Trustee of the University of Southern California, to which his services have been of the first importance. He is a member of the (national) Missionary Committee of the M. E. Church, which has the distribution of several million dollars annually. He is Vice-President of the Los Angeles Y. M. C. A. In 1907 he was sent as delegate to the International Convention of the Y. M. C. A. at Washington. At this meeting he was elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the International Association, and made a notable speech in the effort to secure the next International Convention for Los Angeles.

In 1906, Mr. Wallace was elected to the City Council, having received both the Non-Partisan and Republican nominations. There he has proved himself an unflinching fighter for righteousness in municipal administration and a public servant of the first quality.

He is a member of the California, Federation, and Union League Clubs.

WATERS, RUSSELL JUDSON, President of the Citizens National Bank (Los Angeles), was born at Halifax, Vermont, June 6, 1843. His father was Luther Waters, and his mother Mary Knowlton. Mr. Waters married in 1869, as a result of which marriage there is one son, Arthur J., cashier of the Citizens National Bank, and three daughters, Mabel K., Florence L., and Myrtle A.

HON. R. J. WATERS

During his early childhood the Waters family moved to Colerain, Mass. At an early age he went to work at different times in the cotton and cutlery mills. At such times as his work would permit he attended the country schools, but was a constant student at home. At fourteen he went to Richville, N. Y., where his family had moved, and there worked on a farm, but soon returned to Massachusetts, where he took up the trade of machinist. During this varied career two facts stood out prominently: his desire to learn and his love for music, and there is ample evidence today that he mastered both.

In 1862 he entered Franklin Institute, graduating from that institution in 1864. At the age of twenty-one he joined the faculty of Franklin Institute as Professor of Latin and Mathematics, which office he held for three terms. He then moved to Chicago, and having determined on the profession of law, he entered the offices of a law firm in that city, with the result that on May 12, 1868, he was admitted to the Bar and privileged to practice in all the courts of the Commonwealth of Illinois and the Federal courts of the country. In 1886 he decided to move to California, and accepted the office of Chairman of the California-Chicago Colonization Association, under the direction of which the fair city of Redlands was laid out, the undertaking being guided by Mr. Waters. He was one of the original incorporators of Redlands, and for a year acted as its attorney. Through his efforts the Santa Fé Railroad extended its tracks from San Bernardino to Redlands. In Redlands he was a director of the Union Bank, the First National Bank, the Crafton Water Co., the East Redlands Water Co. and the Redlands Hotel Co., which built the famous old Hotel Windsor. He was president of the Redlands Street Railway, and secured its franchise, etc. As general manager of the Bear Valley Irrigation Co., he reduced its debts a half million dollars, leaving $110,000 in its treasury.

In 1894 Mr. Waters removed to Los Angeles, and has become closely identified with important interests here.

In 1898 he became a candidate for Congress from the Sixth District. At the Congressional convention in Sacramento he was nominated by acclamation with no dissenting votes and carried his district by a plurality of 3542 votes.

Among his most active offices today are: President, Citizens National Bank (L. A.); President, Home Savings Bank (L. A.); President, First National Bank (Alhambra); Director, German-American Savings Bank (L. A.); Director, Citizens National Bank of Redlands; Director, First National Bank of San Jacinto; Director, American Bank and Trust Company (Pasadena); Director, Columbia Trust Company (L. A.); Director, Los Angeles Abstract and Trust Company.; President, San Jacinto Valley Water Company (S. J.); President, California Cattle Company (L. A.); President, Columbia Commercial Company (L. A.); and President, Bay Island Club.

Mr. Waters is author of "Lyric Echoes," a book of poems, and of "El Estranjero," a story of California; the book also contains other of his writings.

WEHRLE, EDWARD FRANCIS, Lawyer, was born at Rome, Iowa. His father was John Wehrle, and his mother Mary Fehrenbach.

During 1885-86 Mr. Wehrle attended Iowa Wesleyan Academy, Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and 1886-87 Iowa Wesleyan University of the same place. The term of 1887-88 he taught in the public schools, and 1888-89 re-entered Iowa Wesleyan University. From there he went to the Iowa State University, 1889-91, graduating in the latter year with the degree Ph. B. In 1891 he entered business in Chicago, becoming connected with Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., and then with Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co. In 1892 he became General Manager of the Pan-American Mining and Milling Co., whose mines were located at Minas Prietas, Sonora, Mexico, where he was located until 1895. In 1895 he took up the study of law at the University of Michigan, from where he graduated in the class of '97 with the degree LL. B., and came direct to Los Angeles, where he has been engaged to date in the general practice of his profession.

EDWARD F. WEHRLE
Portrait by Steckel

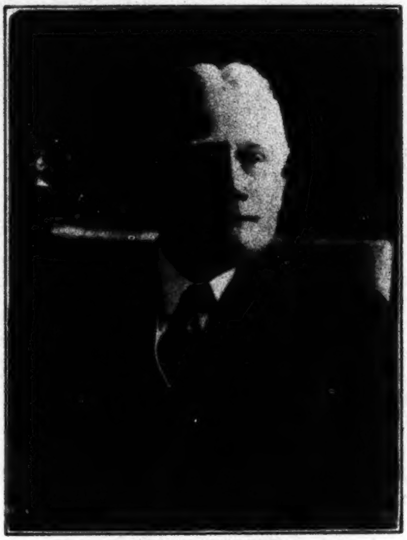
Mr. Wehrle is connected with many leading interests of the Southwest. Some of his offices are, Vice-President, Mansfield Land & Cattle Co., and a director in the following: Surf Land & Water Co., Jaeger Oil Burner Co., Alamo Consolidated Manufacturing Co., and Riverside Valley Land Co.

He is an active member of the Los Angeles Bar Association, and was a member of the Grievance Committee of that body for several years, and Chairman of its Committee on Admission; also member of the Board of Trustees. He is a member of the Jonathan Club, Rod and Reel Club, and Surf Gun Club. Of fraternities, the following: Phi Delta Theta (College), Phi Delta Phi (Law), and Theta Nu Epsilon(Class).

WEYSE, HENRY GUENTHER, Attorney, is a native of Los Angeles, California, having been born in this city July 27, 1863. His father was Captain Julius Guenther Weyse, and his mother Caroline A. S. Lange. He has been twice married, first at Los Angeles to Alice Wolfskill Barrows, October 3, 1888, who died November 6, 1903. His second marriage was to Ysabel Wilhelmina Wolfskill on October 19, 1908, at Santa Barbara Mission. There is one child, Mary Alice, a daughter by the first wife.

Mr. Weyse's first schooling was obtained in the public schools of Los Angeles, from 1869 to 1873, after which he attended a German private school in this city, 1873-76. In 1876 he went to Europe and entered the Gymnasium Rutheneum at Gera, Reuss, Germany, graduating September 16, 1884. Returning to the United States, he entered Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1885, graduating in 1888 with the degree of LL. B.

In 1889 he returned to Los Angeles and entered the law offices of Hon. A. W. Hutton and J. W. Swanwick. After his admission to practice by the Supreme Court in the fall of that year, he established an office of his own and has since continued in active practice in Los Angeles.



HENRY G. WEYSE
Portrait by Marceau

Mr. Weyse was a member of the California Assembly, session of 1895.

He is a member of the California Club, University Club, and Harvard Club of Southern California.

WHITTINGTON, JOHN WILLIAM, General Agent for Southern California of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, was born in the town of Crowland, Lincolnshire, England, July 21, 1867. His father was John Whittington, and his mother Lydia Colbon. On January 15, 1895, he married Ina May Belville at Los Angeles. They have three children—Wayne Colbon, John Wentworth, and Dorothy Winifred.

J. W. WHITTINGTON
Portrait by Marceau

Mr. Whittington was educated in the public schools of England, and in 1900 he took a special course of study at the University of Southern California.

In 1887 he entered the Secretary's department of Dr. Barnardo's Home for Destitute Waif Children in the city of London, where he gained a broad knowledge of life. He came to the United States in November, 1890, coming direct to Los Angeles, entering the employ of M. A. Newmark & Company. In 1900 he associated himself with the Los Angeles office of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J.; 1903, accepted the general agency for Southern California of the Aetna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.

As President of the Los Angeles Life Underwriters' Association he managed the successful campaign to capture for Los Angeles the 1908 convention of the national body, at which he delivered the address of welcome to the visitors.

He is a director of the Bankers' Fire Insurance Company of Los Angeles; a director of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; ex-President (served two years) of Life Underwriters' Association of Los Angeles; Vice-President of the National Life Underwriters' Association, and an active member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

He is a member of the Union League, City, and Federation Clubs of Los Angeles, and of the Sierra Club of San Francisco.

WILLIS, FRANK ROMINAR, Judge of the Superior Court, is a native of North Adams, Mass., having been born there August 17, 1854. He is the son of Albert L. Willis and Laura P. White. He married Letitia G. Allin March 8, 1882, at Iowa City, Iowa. They have two sons, William H., now practicing law, and Fred A., Manager of Los Angeles Blue Print Company.

Judge Willis acquired his early education in the public schools of Iowa, later attending Lenox College, Hopkinton, Iowa. From there he went to the Iowa State Normal School, Cedar Falls, Iowa, graduating in 1879 with the degree of Bachelor of Didactics. He then entered the Iowa State University at Iowa City, graduating June 21, 1881, with the degree LL. B.

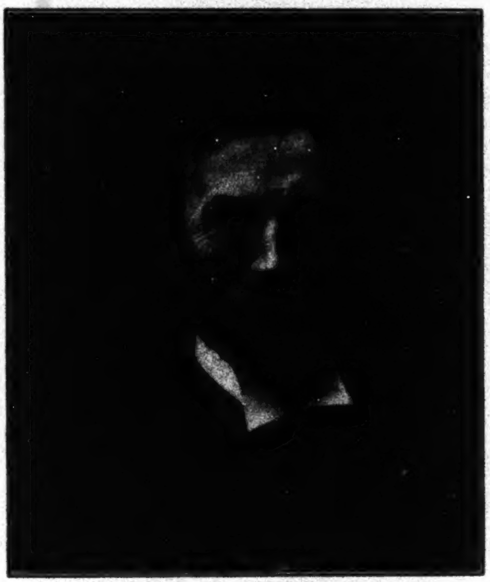
He started his first law practice in Cherokee, Iowa, in 1881, and remained there till 1883, when he came to Los Angeles, arriving here December 26, since which date he has been in constant practice. During 1886-1888 he was attorney for the Public Administrator. In 1889 he established a law partnership with Col. R. B. Treat as Willis & Treat, which continued during 1890. During 1894-1902 he was Deputy District Attorney for the city of Los Angeles, and 1899-1904 City Attorney for Redondo. In 1902 the firm of Davis, Rush & Willis was formed, and continued to 1908 as one of the most active law firms in the city.

JUDGE FRANK R. WILLIS
Portrait by Marceau

At the election in 1908 he was elected Judge of the Superior Court on the Republican ticket, and took his seat on the Bench in 1909.

For the last eight years he has held the position of Instructor in Criminal Law and Procedure in the University of Southern California.

He is a member of the Union League Club, Gamut Club, Vaquero Club, and of the Los Angeles Bar Association.



FRANK WIGGINS

Portrait by Steckel

WIGGINS, FRANK, Secretary of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, was born in Richmond, Indiana, November, 1849. He was the son of Charles O. Wiggins and Mary Marshall. His parents on both sides belonged to the Society of Friends. On May 5, 1886, he married Amanda P. Wiggins, at Los Angeles.

Mr. Wiggins was educated at Richmond in the Quaker schools.

Mr. Wiggins, Sr., was the owner of a large saddlery business, and on leaving school Frank went to work in the store and soon became general manager. He managed his father's business until 1886, when his health failed and he came to California, where the climate soon restored his strength and vigor.

Shortly after Mr. Wiggins' restoration to health, or on February 17, 1889, he became connected with the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, which was then in its infancy as compared with today. His first office was in charge of exhibits, which position he filled until 1895, when the office of Superintendent was created, to which he was elected. In 1897 Mr. C. D. Willard, Secretary at that time, resigned, and Mr. Wiggins was chosen to fill his place, and since then he has filled the positions of both Secretary and Superintendent of the Chamber

Frank Wiggins' services to Los Angeles and all Southern California have been of almost inestimable value. Under his masterly and energetic control the Chamber has grown and prospered to an enormous degree, and to an equal or greater extent have benefits been derived. Some of his more important services follow:

In 1891 he had charge of the Orange Carnival in Chicago. In 1893 he arranged and had charge of the Southern California display at the World's Fair in Chicago, and in 1894 the Midwinter Fair at Atlanta, Ga. In 1896 he managed the Los Angeles exhibit at the Fair at Omaha, Nebraska, and in 1901 at Buffalo, New York. At the World's Fair in St. Louis in 1904 Mr. Wiggins and James A. Filcher were the California State Commissioners. At the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Oregon, in 1905, he was State Commissioner for California, and at the Jamestown Exposition in 1907 he represented the Los Angeles County exhibit. In 1905 he established the permanent exhibit of Southern California at Atlantic City, New Jersey. Mr. Wiggins, with Mr. James A. Filcher, will be the personal representatives of the Governor of California at the Alaskan-Yukon Exposition at Seattle, Washington, in 1909.

WILLARD, CHARLES DWIGHT, Vice-President Municipal League and Secretary Jobbers' Association, was born in Bloomington, Ill., January 22, 1860, his father being Samuel Willard, D. D., LL. D. (a descendant of that Samuel Willard who was President of Harvard College from 1701 to 1707), his mother, Harriet Edgar. He married Mary McGregor, May 20, 1891, at Sierra Madre, Cal., and they have one daughter, Florence.

Mr. Willard's education was in the public and High schools of Chicago, and the University of Michigan, from which he received the degree A. B. in 1883. He took up newspaper work, first in Chicago, then in Los Angeles, coming here in 1888. Here he served on the staff of the Herald and the Times, and in 1897-9 was General Manager of the Express. In June, 1894, with Frank A. Pattee and Harry Brook, he published the first number of the Land of Sunshine magazine (now Out West). In 1905, as Secretary of the Municipal League, he commenced the publication of a monthly review of municipal affairs, which still appears regularly. He has written many short stories, has done much writing on municipal affairs and cognate subjects, and is author of the following books: "A History of Los Angeles," "The Free Harbor Contest," "History of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce," and "City Government," the latter being a High School text-book.

Since 1891 Mr. Willard has devoted the larger part of his time and attention to civic affairs. In that year he became Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, so continuing until 1897. During this period its membership was built up from 150 to 1,000. He took a vigorous part in the free-harbor contest, being a leader in the organization of the Free Harbor League. He was the manager of one Fiesta and of several Citrus Fairs.

For one of the movements which laid the foundation for later efforts to establish the principle of non-partisanship in municipal politics and administration, Mr. Willard must be given a large share of the credit. In 1895, assisted by Fred Alles, and loyally backed by such splendid citizens as John S. Francis, Frank Gibson (both of whom have since "crossed the range"), Henry O'Melveny and others, he organized the League for Better City Government, which had a powerful influence on the municipal elections of that year. One of the things it did was to hold what may fairly be called the first Direct Primary in Los Angeles—informally, to be sure, but, as the result proved, quite effectively.

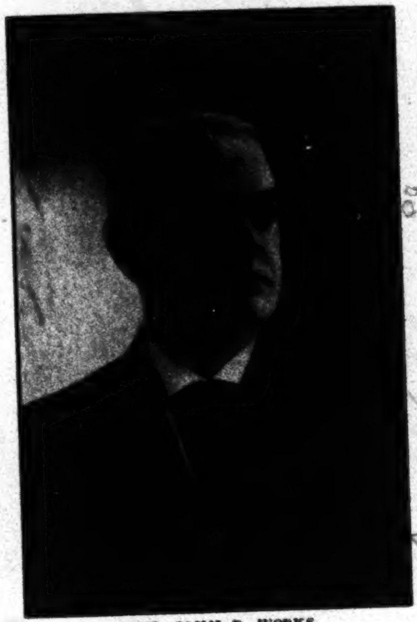
C. D. WILLARD
Portrait by Marceau

By far the most important part which Mr. Willard has played in the making of Los Angeles as it is and as it is to be, has been in connection with the Municipal League, organized in 1902, of which he was the Secretary for six years, resigning on account of ill health as this goes to press. Originally a small body of the men whose eyes were most fully opened to "the connection between mis-government and sickness, wretchedness, crime, poverty and industrial disorder" (to quote the N. Y. Independent), it has now reached a membership of 600, retaining the high character of its individual membership. It has taken an active, often a controlling, part in almost every movement for the vital betterment of the municipal administration, and has initiated a considerable percentage of them. Its latest service is at this moment fresh in the minds of all—the crystallization of public sentiment into an actual Recall campaign and the conduct of that campaign from beginning to end. To Mr. Willard's untiring zeal in the work of the Municipal League, every man who has worked with him testifies gladly.

Mr. Willard is a member of the Sunset Club (one of its founders in 1905), and of the Jonathan Club and Annandale Country Club.

WORKS, JOHN DOWNEY, lawyer, ex-Judge Superior Court of San Diego County, California, and ex-Justice Supreme Court of the State, was born in Ohio County, Indiana, March 29, 1847. His father was James Alexander Works, and his mother Phoebe Downey. He married Alice Banta on November 8, 1868, at Vevay, Indiana. There are six children, Lewis R. (who resigned the office of Assistant City Attorney on December 31, 1908), Thomas L., Ida E., Laura, Ethel and Isabel.

Judge Works as a boy attended the public schools of Indiana, and at the same time took special instruction in Latin. In September, 1863, he enlisted as a private in the 10th Indiana Cavalry, and served till the end of the Civil War. He then took up the study of law with his uncle, Alexander Downey, well remembered as Dean of the Law School of Asbury University, and a Justice of the Supreme Court of Indiana. He was admitted to the Bar of Indiana in 1868, and practiced with his father under the firm name of Works & Works. He was a member of the Lower House of the Indiana Legislature for one term. In 1883 ill-health caused him to remove to San Diego, California, where he arrived on April 18th of that year. In that city his practice was carried on under the following firm names: Works & Titus; Wellborn & Works; Works, Gibson & Titus; and Works & Works, his partner in the last named firm being his son, Lewis R. On February 1, 1896, Judge Works removed to Los Angeles, and here continued practice in partnership with Bradner W. Lee as Works & Lee, which firm was followed by Works, Lee & Works. When this firm was discontinued he practiced for one year alone. When his son resigned as Assistant City Attorney he re-entered the offices of his father, and the business is now conducted as John D. Works & Lewis R. Works.



HON. JOHN D. WORKS
Portrait by Marceau

In 1886 Judge Works was, on the recommendation of the Bar of San Diego, appointed Judge of the Superior Court, and at the later election was elected to that position without opposition. At the end of one year he resigned and entered into partnership with Col. Olin Wellborn, now Judge of the U. S. District Court in Los Angeles. In 1888 he was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of California, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Justice McKinstry. At the end of the term (1891) he declined a re-nomination and returned to the practice of his profession.

Judge Works has done much writing, especially in the lines of his profession. While in Indiana he wrote "Indiana Practice and Pleading," which is still in general use in that State after more than twenty-five years. After coming to California he wrote "Courts and Their Jurisdiction," and a brochure on "Water and Water Rights." He has written many magazine articles on various subjects. For a short time he was editor of the "Encyclopædia of Evidence," and wrote several important articles for the work. Lack of time to devote to it caused him to resign.

In civic policies and politics Judge Works has always stood with and made a strong fight for the clean and better side, his most recent activity in that direction being as Chairman of the citizens' meetings of the Municipal League.

He belongs to Stanton Post, G. A. R., of Los Angeles, and is an active member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

He is President of the following companies: Magnetic Equipment Co., Acme Magnetic Traction Co., Mines Operating Co., and Anti-Friction Journal Box Co.